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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1864. { NO. 42.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $4 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Spring Term, 1864.

Jno. S. Bloodworth,
Jno. W. Bloodworth,
Brothers,
vs. } In Equity.
Executors.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court in this cause made at the Spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public auction in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1864, the tracts of land set forth in the petition, viz: One tract on the East side of Burgaw Creek, bounded on the North by the lands of Jere. Hand; on the South and East by the lands of William B Player, and on the West by the lands formerly belonging to Jesse J. Sloan. Said tract containing, by estimation, four hundred and thirty (430) acres.

Also, one other tract in Middle Sound District, in said county, adjoining the lands of John A. Sanders, I. T. Alderman and others. Said tract, by estimation, five hundred and fifty (550) acres.

The sale to be on a credit of twelve months with approved security.

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
38-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Fall Term and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

Christopher D. Hill,
vs. } Petition for Partition of Lands.
Thomas Ann and wife, Ann
and David Wright, Jr.

APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this cause, Littleton Moore and wife Ann and David Wright, Jr., reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Clerk that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin county, and also in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
37-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Fall Term and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1864.

Petition of L. H. and wife, Narcissa Ed-
and Nancy Jones,
vs.
Petition for Partition of Land.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this cause, Needham Johnson, Isaac Johnson and wife, Kitty Ann Johnson, Anna J. Johnson and wife, Betsy Jane Caraway and wife, Betsy Jane Caraway, are not residents of the State: It is therefore, on motion of the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kenansville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
2-9-14—36-5.*

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It has been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere. The crossing of these lines, except by permission of the proper authorities, is hereby prohibited. Officers in charge of the different outposts of this command will arrest all persons attempting to cross their lines, and deliver them to the Provost Marshal at these headquarters and persons infringing this order will be severely punished.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj & A. A. General.
28 tf

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Fall Session begins Monday, the 25th of July, and continues twenty-five weeks.

TUITION $75 $100 and $125, or $1, $3, $8 and $10 say-bushels of corn.

Fuel 75 cents per load, and corn $1 per bushel.

Use of instrument $5.

Paper weeks' board in advance.

Students furnish towels and pillow cases.

DUNHAM HOYT & CO.,
Rev. J. L. STEWART, } Principals.
25-2-2—41 2t*

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 7, 1864

Elections in this State.

In the next four weeks the people of North Carolina are called upon to elect a Governor, Members of the House of Commons and Sheriffs.

Contrary to our wishes, and in spite of our earnest protests, the State is the scene of a bitter personal political contest, and her people are agitated by the passions incident to an excited canvass, at the same time that they are warring for existence itself, and struggling in the throes through which all must pass on their way to independence.

Out of evil perhaps good may come, and we can cordially welcome the good as some compensation for it, although we could never assent to the doctrine or practice of doing evil that good may come of it.—Hence, as the present contest for Governor may terminate in Mr. W. W. HOLDEN, as he already claims the credit of founding the "Conservative" party in North Carolina, must hereafter be accorded the credit of breaking up that proscriptive organization. It is all in his line, for does he not vaunt the power to "kill" as well as to "make alive?"

We may deprecate Mr. HOLDEN'S present candidacy and we do deprecate it, but we do this from motives and for reasons far above party. Had party considerations alone governed us, or those with whom we concur in opinion, we would have hailed with pleasure this split in the party by which we have been most bitterly denounced and ruthlessly proscribed. We would have done all that we could do to induce Mr. HOLDEN to come out. But we did nothing of the kind. We decided running a candidate of our own before the split in consequence of Mr. HOLDEN'S candidacy. We have declined since making any move calculated to take advantage of that split. We declared ourselves at the first willing for the sake of peace and harmony to waive opposition to Governor VANCE. Our position was so proclaimed and has since been loyally adhered to. So far as we are concerned, it will be adhered to to the end, and our suffrages will be given in accordance with our professions. We cannot speak for others, but we think this is the prevailing sentiment and determination in this section. Hard as Mr. HOLDEN has worked and good service as he has done in breaking up the "Conservative" party, we cannot yet reward his faithlessness to *all* parties by casting for him a *full* vote for Governor, or even giving him that *half* vote which consists in withholding our vote from his competitor. We think the "Conservative" voters of this section will come forward openly and fully for Governor VANCE. It will make but little difference at any rate, in a party point of view, since Mr. HOLDEN has been the means of sowing the seeds of speedy dissolution in the "Conservative" ranks, and we have only to bide our time. From a patriotic and unpolitical point of view the difference is great and inconceivable. The election of Mr. HOLDEN could hardly fail to be productive of results deeply to be regretted.

We have been speaking as persons outside the pale of the "Conservative" party—as Southern Rights men only, or, as we have been kindly denominated, "Destructives." Of course to the members of the "Conservative" party, as party-men, we would not presume to give advice. They can now see for themselves, and they will soon see more plainly the result of Mr. HOLDEN'S movements. It is for them to judge and act, not for us to advise. If their organization is interfered with and their councils distracted, they have Mr. HOLDEN and not us to thank for it. We have often before stated our grounds for withholding opposition to Governor VANCE, and have defined the character and extent of the support we are prepared to give him, which does not commit us to his *political* position, and still less compromise him to ours. To the baselessness and absurdity of the attacks upon Governor Vance because those who before opposed his election, are willing now to forbear that opposition, we have Mr. HOLDEN'S own recorded testimony, in his own words, copied from the Standard of the 7th October, 1863. Mr. HOLDEN then said: "If his [Gov. VANCE'S] enemies praise him, he cannot help it; and so long as his friends are satisfied with him, they should regard this praise as the moralist regards hypocrisy, as 'the tribute which vice pays to virtue.'" In the face of this, how can Mr. HOLDEN through the *Standard*, or his right hand organ and conch-blower of the *Progress* keep harping upon the fact that certain former opponents of Gov. VANCE now support him?

Unfortunately for Mr. Holden the proofs of his disaffection, not simply to the Confederate *administration*, but to the Confederate *Government*, are too strong to be met by a simple denial. Respectable members of the Legislature, of his own party, have certified, over their own signatures, that during the session of the Legislature last winter, he *did* make use of expressions that left and can leave no doubt of his feelings and position in this respect. The evidences of the existence of a secret organization of a most dangerous and unholy character in this State, which we lay before our readers to-day, ought to give pause to all right-thinking and patriotic men. We trust and believe that few have gone into it—*very* few, with any adequate idea of its real character, and we feel confident that its days are numbered, and that under the light of exposure its influence and power for evil will wither and shrink away.

We know nothing of this thing personally, although we heard talk of such a thing several weeks ago. We have no idea that Mr. HOLDEN is a member of it, but we cannot relieve our minds from the painful impression left by Mr. CHURCHILL'S letter, that it was in some way connected with or designed to promote his success. It is certainly a little remarkable that the *Standard* of the 5th instant, now before us, has not a word to say about this treasonable association. That paper did not use to be so mum when *secret, oath-bound* political associations were in question. It did yeoman's service against the *Know Nothings*. It may be worth while to mark its course towards the "H. O. A."

Be not deceived by noisy appeals. Watch things calmly between to-day and this day four weeks, and cast your votes patriotically as freemen, unbiassed by party watchwords, or by the cant of self seeking demagogueism.

The Legislature.

Mr. Holden not only aspires to be Governor of North Carolina, but, from his seat in Raleigh, he assumes to dictate to the people of the different counties of the State, and to tell them whom they shall choose to represent them in the next Legislature. Next, we suppose he will think it part of his prerogative to appoint the Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts. He has taken our neighbouring county of Onslow under his charge, and is gratified to learn that I N Sanders, Esq, is a candidate for the Senate in Onslow in opposition to the present Senator, Mr. Murrill. "Mr. Sanders," the *Standard* informs the people of Onslow, "is a gentleman of intelligence and sound judgment, and a Conservative after the 'straitest sect;'"—that is to say, he is a Holdenite, and *therefore*, a mighty proper man.—We should think the people of Onslow ought to know their own citizens, and which of them to vote for without receiving instructions from a candidate for Governor. The *Standard* further trusts that its Onslow friends will complete their ticket by bringing out a candidate for the Commons. Whether the people of Onslow will obey the edicts of the *Standard* remains to be seen. We *may* be mistaken—we certainly *will* be if they do.

We think it is time to remind the independent Southern Rights voters of the State—those who have no sympathy with HOLDENISM in any of its forms—those who think that the South is right, and that the Confederate government ought to be sustained—we think it is time to remind these voters in every county, of their duty to bring out, concentrate upon, sustain and elect to the Legislature, good and true men of their own way of thinking—no "H. O. A.'s," nor sympathisers with them. Their opponents and denouncers—the denouncers of the Confederate Government—are active and organized. Its friends ought to be so also.

Northern Items.

A friend at Weldon, who has somehow got or seen late Northern papers, writes to us that the New York *Herald* of June 30th, quotes actual sales of gold at $2 38 in greenbacks for $1 in gold. The rates asked generally were $2 40 to $2 50. The issue of greenbacks is restricted by law to $450,000,000. CHASE'S new issue of bonds—$550,000,000 to run for 40 years, interest payable in coin, drags heavily, although the short time 7.30 bonds and other bonds expiring in 3 years, are exchangeable for them at par. The last steamer that left before the publication of the paper, took out about $500,000 in gold to Europe. Financial affairs at the North are becoming daily more embarrassed and all articles of merchandise rising rapidly.

The Bank Loan Scheme for raising $2,000,000 by the City Council of New York to pay for the exemption of the city's quota of troops had failed. Less than $250,000 had been subscribed, with no prospect of the complement being raised. The banks give as an excuse for not subscribing, that the Legislature had not authorized the loan. CHASE'S financial embarrassments so weigh upon his mental energies, that he cannot sleep at night. His last loan scheme was a perfect travail of the brain. Under these circumstances there may be some truth in the report of his resignation.

The New York *Daily News* is clamorous for peace upon any terms—any conditions. FERNANDO WOOD lately made a very bold speech in the U. S. House of Representatives, and said if he ever had any design in aiding to raise troops for such purposes as they had been employed in, he hoped that God might consign him to eternal punishment.

Bounty jumpers are being daily brought to punishment for the offence of obtaining bounty and deserting. A number of executions had been ordered by military courts.

Everything indicates a great weakness in the Yankee war-back, and a speedy collapse of Yankee trade and finances. The mutterings of the storm have begun.

THE New York *Herald* says a new movement is in progress by GRANT which must bring the rebellion to grief. GRANT *has* some movement on hand, but whether *he* may not come to grief remains to be seen.

The Yankees admit a sound thrashing by MAHONE, near the Petersburg Road, on the 23d June, and confess to a loss of fifteen hundred—about one-third of their actual loss. The *Herald* contained a map of the battlefield with a full description of the battle.

The unimpaired confidence of the Southern troops and people in their cause, and in General LEE, is admitted.

10 Shares Capital Stock Bank Cape Fear were sold at Auction on yesterday by M. CRONLY, Auct'r, for $330 per Share.

Green and Lenoir.

We take the liberty of making the following extract from a private business letter to the Editors:—

KINSTON, N. C, July 5th, 1864.

Editors Journal:

* * * * *

The friends of the Confederacy and the present wise and patriotic administration have brought out a good and strong ticket for the next Legislature. The "Old Red Fox," James P. Speight, of Green county, has been nominated as a candidate for the senatorial district of Green and Lenoir, and Allen W. Wooten, "the noblest Roman of them all," is out as a candidate for the House of Commons from Lenoir.

The announcement of these favorites of the people, *tried and true men*, has fallen like a rebel bombshell in the ranks of the Holden and Yankee sympathisers.—They know it ensures their political death, and will stop the legislative folly, so freely indulged in by our recent representatives of making an army of exempts out of useless militia officers and improvised magistrates.

Our old Sheriff, Wm Fields, is also a candidate for re-election. His promptness in the performance of official duty, and his kindness to the families of soldiers, recommend him to the favor of every one. We will elect this whole ticket, unless the Yankees make a *raid* on us as they did two years ago. *******

WE CUT OUT from the Charleston *Mercury*, of the 4th inst., for insertion yesterday, the following statement relative to affairs around that devoted city, but owing to the pressure of matter on the force in our office it was accidentally omitted. We give it to-day with a view of making all due amends for apparent neglect on our part.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 4th inst.

Siege Matters—Three Hundred and Sixty-first Day—The Enemy upon James' Island—A Large Attack upon Fort Johnson—Its Successful Repulse, &c.

Since our last report events of considerable interest have taken place within the circle of hostilities of which Charleston is the centre.

During Friday night the enemy crossed over from the upper end of Dixon's Island to Legare's Point, and at daylight on Saturday morning advanced on Rivers' causeway. Here they were met in gallant style by Lieutenant DePass, in charge of a section of Blake's Light Battery, 1st S. C. (Regular) Artillery, then on picket duty. With his two guns he promptly opened a brisk fire, delivering fifty-two rounds with good effect, driving back a portion of the enemy's force in some confusion. The enemy soon rallied, however, and again advanced. Our artillerists stood to their position nobly, and, as it proved, longer than it was prudent, for, being entirely without adequate infantry supports at hand, they were compelled to retire, and through the desertion of one of their drivers (originally a deserter from the Yankees) they found it impossible to remove their pieces in time, their assailants being but forty yards distant, and both guns fell into the hands of the enemy. The caissons, however, were both saved.

The musketry fire lasted three quarters of an hour. Our batteries opened heavily on the enemy's advance and checked them at the causeway. It was reported Saturday evening that a gunboat and barges were in the Stono, but no further development took place before nightfall.

The enemy's force in this affair is estimated to have numbered 1500 under command of Colonel Heiner, of the 103d New York Regiment. From deserters afterwards taken, we learn that the Yankee loss in the advance was 96 killed and wounded. During the remainder of Saturday no more fighting took place. On Saturday night the enemy's lines seemed quiet, stretching from Grimball's along the causeway. Their force at that time was believed to be about 3000. General Taliaferro commands our forces on James Island.

Simultaneously with this movement a column of the enemy was reported advancing up the Stono, on John's Island, in the district commanded by our General Robertson.

All this, however, seems to have been mainly designed to divert our attention from the real point of attack.

THE ASSAULT ON FORT JOHNSON.

Early yesterday morning despatches were received by General Jones, announcing that the enemy had made a determined assault upon Fort Johnson, in forty eight barges, but were handsomely repulsed by the garrison of that post, under Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. Yates, 1st S. C. Artillery. We captured in the affair 140 prisoners, 115 stand of small arms and 5 barges. Only 11 out of the 48 barges which made the attack were seen to return to Battery Gregg. The following official dispatch gives some additional particulars of the assault:

ROYAL'S HOUSE, July 3, 9 30 a. m.

Captain Fielding, A. A. G.:

In the absence of Colonel Black, I have the honor to forward the following report of Lieut. Col. Yates.

* * * * * *

The commander of the expedition, Col. Hoye, 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, says the expedition was about five or six hundred strong, but the Adjutant, who is mortally wounded, says they were one thousand strong. His statement is credited by most of the prisoners. I have the honor to report the capture of one hundred and forty prisoners, including five commissioned officers and some wounded, also five barges, one hundred and fourteen stand of small arms, with accoutrements. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded cannot be estimated, as most of the wounded were taken off. We will be able to tell better at low tide. Our loss very small. The enemy's expedition was composed of men of the army. They advanced in two columns of barges, about twenty-eight in number—one column around Gregg and one down Schooner Creek. As far as ascertained they numbered one thousand strong. The expedition was formed at South and Morris' Islands.—The prisoners have left for Charleston. The enemy brought implements for entrenching and also rations.

(Signed) J. R. PRINGLE,
Lieut. and Assistant Inspector General.

Official: CHAS STRINGFELLOW, A. A. G.

The prisoners arrived in the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, and were lodged in jail. They all, with the exception of Col. Hage, the commander of the expedition and one private, belong to the Fifty-second Pennsylvania. Among them were the following officers:

Col. Henry M. Hoyt, Capt. T. B. Camp, 1st Lt. T. E. Evans, 1st Lt. James G. Stevens, 1st Lt. John B. Cunningham, wounded in face; 1st Lt. S. A. Bunyons, Acting Adjutant, mortally wounded; Serg't Geo. Scott, mortally wounded.

The following were also received at the Yankee hospital:

Privates T. Lits, wounded in thigh; H Needley, hand and breast; T. J. Jenkins, mortally; John F. Miller, back; S. Reid, knee; H. C. Petit, ankle and leg.

Our own loss was one killed and five wounded, two supposed mortally. The following is the official list of casualties:

FORT JOHNSTON, July 3, 1864.

List of killed and wounded in the attack on Fort Johnson Sunday morning:

Field and Staff—Lt. Col. Jos. A. Yates, slight in hand. Surgeon Jos. McCauley, hurt in the ankle by a fall from his horse in the marsh near Battery Simkins.

Private Woodward, 1st S. C. Artillery, Company E, killed; Sergeant R Stubfield, Company E, 1st S C Artillery, wounded in the abdomen, dangerously; Private Brown, wounded in the abdomen, mortally; Private A. L. Kensaw, wounded in the thigh, bone shattered, dangerously.

J. GLOVER.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Post.

The Courier says:

Some twenty dead bodies of the enemy are reported to have been found in the marsh near Fort Johnson.

About nine o'clock Sunday morning a body of the enemy landed at White Point, John's Island, and made a feeble demonstration on Gen. Robertson's lines. They were easily driven off.

During Sunday the enemy's gunboats and two Monitors in Stono, kept up a heavy fire on Battery Pringle and Secessionville. We have not learned the result.

A vigorous fire has also been kept up on the city. Sixty-three shots were fired from Friday evening up to six o'clock Sunday afternoon. One Monitor left the fleet inside the bar and steamed round to Stono.

From the Raleigh Conservative.

TREASON STALKS ABROAD—THE CONSPIRACY EXPOSED!!

A secret oath-bound Society, of a treasonable character, exists in North Carolina. There can be no doubt of the fact. The proof has been gradually accumulating and is now overwhelming. The names of some of its traitorous leaders are known. Their places of assemblage have been ascertained. Their channels of "communication" have been discovered. And as an evidence alike of the extent to which treason has ventured to promulgate its fugitious doctrines in our midst, and of the positiveness of our knowledge respecting the organization through which it seeks to destroy the Confederacy, we would call the attention of the public to the following *facts* which have been disclosed by the initiated.

1. The organization is known as the H. O. A. Society—the letters standing for the words '*Heroes of America.*'

2. Its motto is *Truth, Honor, Fidelity* and *Justice.*

3. The Oath is as follows:

I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, and in the presence of Almighty God, do hereby and hereon most solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will never reveal the secrets of the H. O. A. to any person, except it be to a true and lawful brother Hero. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer the degree of the Hero upon any person in the world, except I am authorized by a brother who has power to do so. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not give the secret words of the *Heroes* in any other manner than that which I shall hereafter receive it. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not write, cut, paint, print or stain on anything moveable or immoveable, whereby the secret words of the H. O. A. may be made known. I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a brother *Hero* before his face or behind his back; but will give him timely notice of all approaching danger, binding myself under a no less penalty than that of having *my head shot through*—so help me God and keep me steadfast in the due performance of the same.

This Oath is preceded by an injunction to read 6th Chapter of Joshua; and by the questions, 'Are you willing to keep a secret? Are you willing to be qualified to it?' If affirmative answers are given, the candidate is told to 'repeat his name and begin.'

4. The signs are these: *Ordinary Sign*: Two fingers on the mouth. Answer—One finger passed by the eye.

Sign of distress. Right fist closed on the breast and left hand across the mouth.

5. The words of the H. O. A., are: 'These are gloomy times.' 'Yes, but we expect better.' 'Why do you expect better?' 'Because we look for the *cord* of our deliverance.'

Also, the words '*Three*,' '*Days*,' '*Duty*,' and '*Washington*,' will be comprehended by the informed.

6. The scriptural allusions refer to the story of Rahab the Harlot, who hung a *scarlet cord* from her house to secure the protection which had been promised by the spies of Joshua, for the assistance afforded them while in Jericho. The idea is to hang out the same or some similar sign to the Yankees, so that they may recognize their friends and afford them protection and relief.

From this exposition of the *secrets* of the association, it must be plain, even to the most confident of its members, that their machinations are understood; while at the same time, it must serve to convince the unwary of the existence of a most dangerous conspiracy against the Confederacy.—We expect to be able to obtain in a short time an accurate list of all the members of the H. O. A., together with its officers, places of meeting, mode of communications, &c; and though we may be induced to spare many who have been unwittingly inveigled into the organization, its ring leaders had better *beware.*

The objects of this association are preeminently treasonable. An unsuspecting man is approached, and questioned as to his desire to have his property protected in the event of raids. If the bait be taken, he is made to believe that subjugation is inevitable; the story of the fanatic is related to him as indicating a mode of escape from the evils of such a fate; the Oath is then administered, and the objects of the society fully made known to him.

The *Hero* finds to his surprise, perhaps, that, in thus attempting by ungenerous and unpatriotic efforts to secure favorable terms for himself and his household—in thus seeking to prosper upon the miseries of his friends and the downfall of his country—he has become the member of an association devised by the Yankees themselves as a covert and cowardly means of effecting the subjugation and slavery of the Southern people. He is placed in as direct a relation to the authorities and laws of the Confederacy, as if he had taken the oath to Lincoln, or had enlisted in the Northern army. He becomes really a spy and conspirator, and a traitor, in the fullest meaning of those words—subject to the penalty of death at the hands of the hangman, and with no redemption before him save that afforded by the utter ruin of the land which gave him birth.

In proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to that portion of "the oath" which binds each member to assist a brother *Hero* and to "give him timely notice of all approaching danger." This obligation necessitates the harboring of deserters—giving of aid and comfort to Yankee spies—concealing improper information to the enemy—and the performance of any act, however unpatriotic or treasonable, which may be demanded by such as give the sign of distress.

Let no man delude himself with the reflection that 'self-preservation is a law of nature' Such an argument can would justify the craven in his most abject cowardice—the traitor in his vilest dream of treason—the villain in all that can be conceived of perfidy. The laws of God and man regard all such correspondence, plottings or attempts at making terms with the common enemy as crimes, deserving a felon's death and a traitor's doom. No subterfuge or sophistry can furnish an escape from the consequences of so deliberate and wicked a conspiracy against liberty and country—from such damning guilt in the climax of a nation's struggle for existence.

Many good but unsuspecting men have been induced to join this association, without duly considering the consequences of their acts, and with no suspicions as to its real object.

To such we would say, in a spirit of kind admonition, set yourself right before the world, by abandoning your evil associates, and standing up manfully for your country. The *Scarlet Cord* instead of proving a badge of security against the enemy, may serve to invoke the depredations of those who otherwise would have protected you to the last drop of their blood, or to direct the hand of justice in the vindication of her outraged laws. Or if, perchance, the fate of the conquered should be ours, you will find that, in confiding to the pitiless faith of the Yankee race, you have but relied upon a broken reed or a rope of sand. Plunder is their one great passion, and neither oaths nor promises would serve as the slightest impediment to its hellish gratification. Among such thieves as they have shown themselves, there only remains honor enough 'to hate the traitor' while they luxuriate in the fruits of the 'treason.' The meanest of God's creatures would surely have an indefeasible right to despise the wretches who had sold their country, and to betray them in return for their heartless perfidy. You need expect nothing from the Yankees, even if successful, but contempt and scorn; while the curses of your own people will cling to your children's children through all time. Remember, too, that the eyes of every true man are upon you, and that act as you may, *detection is inevitable.*

To those who have acted as the agents of the enemy in disseminating this infamous plot among our people—to the high priests of this most disgraceful schism—we would simply say, that instead of securing salvation in a 'scarlet cord' they may yet find perdition in a 'hempen' one!

THE SECRET, OATH BOUND, AND TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY FULLY CONFIRMED! THE CONSPIRATORS EXPOSED TO OUTH FOR HOLDEN!!

Since the above was written, we have received the following communication from the Rev. O. Churchill, of Chatham county, which will fully explain itself. As we have suspected, ever since this treasonable plot was declared to exist, it seems that one of its grand purposes, in his State, is to elect W. W. Holden, Governor.

The order of the 'Heroes,' it has been ascertained was imported from Yankeedom, and it was expressly devised and concocted for the purpose of sowing the seeds of disloyalty and treason in the Confederate States under the specious pretext of affording protection and giving amnesty to those who should become initiated and take the oaths, in the event the Yankee army should get possession of the particular section of country in which they might reside. In this way, no doubt a number of timid and unsuspecting persons, with a view of saving their property and possibly their lives, in the contingency suggested, have joined the order of 'Heroes.' But we feel confident that every honest man who has been entrapped in this most damnable invention of the enemy, now that the object of the organization has been exposed, will at once declare 'non-fellowship' with it and expose the whole concern.

We append to the communication of Rev. O. Churchill, who is an upright man and a minister of the gospel, of the Baptist persuasion, in the county of Chatham, the certificates of Silas Beckwith and Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. R. Long and R. M. Sugg. The certificates are duly sworn to, and as the certifiers are understood to be men of truth and veracity, we presume no one will dare to impeach their testimony. We will have more to say about this secret oath bound conspiracy hereafter:

CHATHAM Co., N. C.

MR EDITOR—*Sir*:—I wish to state a few facts for the benefit of the public, generally. There is a secret concern in this and other counties of our beloved old State. Its name is "Heroes of America." Its objects, or main objects, are protection from the enemy. It has one of the hardest oaths attached to it that has ever been invented so as to prevent its subjects from telling its secrets. It also has secret words and signs, so every member may be recognized; and the manner and way a person is brought into this concern, are calculated to deceive. They are taken before the person who is to administer the oath to them; then the oath man asks the candidate if he can keep a secret. He tells him he thinks he can. Then he says to him there is nothing in this against neither politically or religiously, nothing but what is right and proper. Having this assurance, they proceed to, a poor deluded soul, went into this unholy thing, and for a short time thought it was all right, and during that time, was the cause of some four or five others becoming deluded with myself. But, thank God, my eyes were opened to see what I had done for myself and others. I at once declared non-fellowship with the concern, and I prayed to God to forgive me for doing so vile a thing. And I believe God forgave me for it. Then I told some of my friends my thoughts upon the subject. I am a man that wishes to serve my God and do my duty to my country. I think I am a loyal man, and always have been, and I do not want to be in anything that has a disloyal tendency.

Again I thought of my brave boy who was fighting for our independence, and of all that I had done.

It was said too that all those who belonged to this concern were expected to vote for Mr. Holden. I knew that I could not do that, for I have ever been a warm supporter of Z B. Vance, and expect, if permitted to live to get to the polls, in August next, to vote for him again. I would, as a friend, say to all of those who have been deluded and misled, to come right out of this thing *at once.* Especially do I insist upon all *good* men to come out, and I would say to all of them that have not as yet been brought into this miserable affair, not to accept of any proposition that may be made or offered; for I tell you it is a thing that ought not to exist. Our authorities say it is treason, and I fear it is. So all of you who are now keeping its secrets come right out. The oath is not binding, because it is outside of everything that is reasonable and right. I do not believe that an individual is either morally or legally bound to keep it; for the oath is wrong in itself. Do as I have done—go to your God and ask forgiveness, then go to the Governor of your State and lay the matter open before him, and ask for giveness, and you will be pardoned at once, for we have a Governor who tries to do right.

I have said enough for this time. I may come again. So, Mr. Editor, you can publish this if you think it will do. It may be of some advantage to somebody.

O. CHURCHILL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHATHAM COUNTY,
June 30th, 1864.

This is to certify that Silas Beckwith appeared before me, one of the acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said County, and testifies that he was a member of a secret organization in said county—the object of which, he thought was for no good to the country, and he wishes it distinctly understood that he is no longer a member of said organization; that he was led into it by bad men; but having left it in disgust, he hopes those in power will pardon him, and he pledges himself as a good and loyal citizen, never to be led astray again.

SILAS BECKWITH.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY,
June 29, 1864.

This is to certify that Benton Holland, G. H. Holland, J. B. Long, and R. M. Sugg, appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, testifying that they belong to a secret organization in said county, but believing it to be wrong, have declared non-fellowship with it, and they wish the public generally to understand that they were misled as to its object, and as good and loyal citizens of their country, they wish it further understood that they will not belong to any such organization, and they pledge their sacred honor as honest men never to engage in anything that has a tendency to injure their country; and they pray that the authorities will pardon them for their missteps; and they promise that they will never hereafter be caught in such an organization again.

H. COUNCIL, J. P.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

MERIDIAN, MISS., July 6th 1864.

A special dispatch to the "Clarion," from Brandon, says the Yankees occupied Jackson at noon yesterday.—Gen. Slocum says his object is to destroy the rail road and bridges and return to Vicksburg. He has a force estimated at 2,500. Heavy firing was heard to-day between Jackson and Canton.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY—OUR FORCES FALLING BACK.

IN THE FIELD NEAR BUFF'S STATION, July 4

In order to counteract a flank movement made in force by the enemy, our army commenced to withdraw from the neighborhood of Marietta night before last. The movement was conducted successfully by the many characteristics of Gen. Johnston.

Gen. Hardee's corps, though in some places not more than 40 or 50 yards from the enemy, did not begin to move until just before daylight yesterday, and was then conducted so quietly that the enemy was not aware of it until the evacuation was complete.

Not a gun was fired along the line during the night, except from Kenesaw Mountain, about sunrise. They halted on Kenesaw an hour or two.

They advanced, leaving Marietta to the left, and passed near the Military Institute, when our cavalry commenced skirmishing.

A Brigade of the enemy this morning attacked said force, only one hundred dismounted cavalry, and they were compelled to fall back.

We captured thirty heavy rifles and a few prisoners and horses. The enemy have been feeling for our position to-day. Considerable skirmishing, the worst along French's front.

SOMETHING AFLOAT IN MISSISSIPPI.

MOBILE, July 4, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register & Advertiser from Macon, Mississippi, says Gov. Clark to-day issued a proclamation calling out every able-bodied man in the state to repel invasion, to rendezvous at Brandon and West Point.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MARIETTA, July 4, 1864.

The force of the enemy from Vicksburg are in the vicinity of Clinton to-day, and our forces under Wirt Adams are fighting them. Another column is said to be moving simultaneously from Natchez.

IMPORTANT FROM THE NORTH.

ATLANTA, July 5.

The Appeal has received the Nashville Union of the 29th. The Chattanooga Gazette of the 1st says Secretary Chase has resigned, and Lincoln had sent to the Senate the nomination of David Todd, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Gold in New York on the 30th, 250.

A bill is before the Yankee Congress providing for the calling out the national forces, with the stipulation that the draft is not to be less than for one year nor more than three years, repealing the commutation clause in the enrolment law, and taxing it comes to provide for the bounty.

The news from Grant is unimportant. Burnside reviewed his negro troops near Petersburg.

The Louisiana State archives are reported to be found buried near Baton Rouge and are partly taken to New Orleans.

The Prospect of peace on the Danish question is as remote as ever, and has made some excitement. The English and French ministers are trying to effect a reconciliation.

Commodore Semmes publishes in the *Times* a justification of his destruction of prizes, the British Government having refused to admit them into their ports for adjudication.

Liverpool dates to the 16th say, the steamer *Alabama* reached Cherburg on the 11th and landed the crews of two captured vessels. She would be permitted to make extensive repairs.

The London Daily *News* believes that the plot to overthrow the Palmerston ministry has broken down and been abandoned.

NORTHERN REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

RICHMOND, June 30, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 28th ult., has been received. The news from Grant's army is unimportant.

In Georgia the Confederates are doing very serious mischief in intercepting Sherman's communications. On the 18th, Wharton, with 2,500 men, captured and destroyed, between Kingston and Dalton, five trains loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. On the 20th two other trains were captured near Resaca.

PETERSBURG, July 4th, 1864.

The enemy is still in our front at all the points of the old lines, though undoubtedly some of their forces have been sent away—probably to the North side of the Appomattox, or James River, or to Washington City.

At every point on the enemy's lines huge flags have been displayed to-day, and their bands are incessantly playing. There has been less than the usual amount of shelling, and some little picket firing to-day.

SECRETARY CHASE RESIGNED, &c.

RICHMOND, July 4th, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 1st inst., says that Mr. Secretary Chase has resigned. Various causes are assigned for his resignation. His friends claim that he had determined months ago to retire at the end of the fiscal year.

Operations in Gold on the 30th were extremely wild.—Prices ranged between 240 a 249.

Lincoln in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, says the position of the government in relation to the action of France in Mexico will be maintained so long as the state of affairs shall leave that position pertinent or applicable.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 5th, 1864.

There was brisk skirmishing along our lines on the centre and right last night and to-day, with heavy shelling from siege guns at intervals.

Gen. Alexander, Longstreet's chief of artillery, slightly wounded a few days since, is doing quite well. Gen Bushrod Johnston was wounded yesterday, but did not leave the field.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, July 6th, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle, of the 3d inst., contains a special dispatch from Kenesaw Mountain, dated June 27 which says that a severe attack was made this morning by selected portions of the 4th, 2d and Logan's corps on the enemy's crest on the centre, right and left. The fight lasted for two hours, but our men were compelled to give back before the severe fire of the enemy. Gens. Harker was killed, and Dan'l McCook severely wounded. Our loss was two thousand, but we now hold a position considerably in advance of where the fighting occurred.

Congress passed the enrollment bill on the 2d. It provides for the reception of substitutes, repeals the commutation law, and requires fifty days notice to be given of a draft.

Chase, on the eve of his resignation, wrote a letter urging the raising of four hundred million of dollars additional tax this year.

The Chronicle fears that Congress is in such haste to adjourn that no additional legislation will be digested.

The Chronicle, in noticing Wilson's raid, says that he will keep the railroad cut, and general starvation in a month or two will take the rebel capital, without the aid of Gen. Grant.

The Yankee Senate has added an amendment to the bill for a republican form of government for the States now in rebellion, which provides that no State declared by the President in rebellion shall vote for President or Vice President. The House has yet to act on it.

Nothing from Grant's army.

Gold is quoted at 235.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, July 6th, 1864.

The situation around this place is unchanged. The usual skirmishing has taken place. Very little shelling to-day.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 7th, 1864.

It is reported that nine hundred Yankees were surprised and captured at Martinsburg last Sunday, with four pieces of cannon and stores, including extensive preparations for the fourth of July. Their dinner was also taken.

FROM PETERSBURG—NORTHERN NEWS.

PETERS

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONSEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1864.

Our Position.

We think a little practice is better than a great deal of preaching. We will try to give a practical illustration of our position. There are three gentlemen named as candidates for the sheriffalty of our county, Col. HALL, Major MCRAE, and Captain BUNTING.—They are all clever gentlemen, good Confederate citizens—good soldiers.

There are several gentlemen named as candidates for the Legislature, for the House of Commons, we think. We are not aware that anybody has offered for the Senate in opposition to Mr. HALL.

Now, among these candidates there are gentlemen, who, under the *old regime* did not go with us politically, but there is not one man brought before the people of New Hanover, by himself, or by his friends whom we do not know to be perfectly true to the cause of the Confederacy. No Holdenites, no Boydenites—on the contrary, Southernism as that qualification is understood among the true men of New Hanover and all other counties who so understand it.

In reference to these gentlemen, we can take, and we do take, no part based upon party action before the present issue. They all stand now upon the same platform that we do. Should any man come out calling himself a "Conservative," or flying any other party banner, we would feel ourselves bound to oppose him. Of course our opposition would go for what it might be worth. This is no time for such things.

We certainly claim no right to dictate; we hardly assume the power to advise. We think, however, that we have a right to say this much:—We have come to the conclusion that, under existing circumstances, it is our duty to vote for Gov. VANCE, and we shall so vote. Did we have the fixing of things, we would elect to the Legislature no man who proclaimed himself a *party* Conservative," nor indeed any other *mere* party man. We would elect no man whose only principle was opposition to the Confederate Administration, and whose only Shibboleth was an allegation against JEFF. DAVIS. We would go for those whose course had shown that they possessed the *ability* and the *will* to sustain the South in her present struggle. Without the *ability* the *will* is nothing; without the *will* the ability is worse than nothing.

We thus show how much apart we are from mere partyism, and we make no concealment of the fact that, as we regard the political organization known as the "Conservative Party" as a *mere* party organization, for partizan purposes, much as we respect very many good men who have been drawn into it, we set it down as the organization defeated and broken up. We do not wish to see the organization defeated and broken up. We do not wish to see it broken up and survive in that line.

No Sacrifice Here.

We give to-day from the New York *Herald* the Northern account of the sinking of the *Alabama*—We must confess that, if the report be true, the *Alabama* has indeed gone to the bottom, and we know Captain WINSLOW will be sought for with a will even if he is in his grave. The gallantry and humanity of Captain SEMMES was chivalrous, and his name should be held up for the purpose, with all the ingenuous and noble traits of a people, and the wish would be universal that he had been saved. The result was hardly doubtful.

A word as to the Yankees over their success to the south. Again the old own plume has struck the Southern eagle. Old Joseph Winslow, being, we regret to say, from North Carolina, a New Hanover County man, till recently and all his life resident at the North, and we must believe, although it is hard to believe, a thorough bred Yankee, has conquered the *Alabama*. The result we know. We are sorry for it, but the truth must be told.

The Savannah *Republican* doubts the reported resignation of Secretary MALLORY. It has seen an official letter from him, dated 27th June, from which it appears that he was at the head of the Treasury Department.

That Secretary MALLORY's admirable talents has not been successful as the country need not be told. Like the currency, which is 33 per cent, and more throughout the Confederacy. From the time of his later position to select the proposition for the Government to purchase the navy of the Confederacy, we have been of the opinion that his financial ability would fail for the want of a knowledge of the question. Have we any banker who is in the confidence of the country in a manner to give us the views of our secretary to see the currency and credit of the Government the people may confide? If so, let us have him for the position. If not, would it be better for Secretary Memminger to remain at the head of the Treasury of this scheme to improve the business, a wonder should not be tried until that which is tried proves ineffectual, and while it is in operation a wonder should not be if the Department is not conducted.

We clip the above from the Daily Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of the 9th of July. It is unjust to charge Mr. MEMMINGER with all the ills for the derangement of our financial affairs. The late acts of Congress were not in accordance with Mr. MEMMINGER's recommendations by any means. No doubt Mr. M. has sins enough to bear, but it is unjust to charge him with that which he is not guilty.

We have the Petersburg *Express* of the 6th, the first copy of that paper we have seen for a long while.—There does not appear to be much new in it. It was the first issue of the paper since the 2nd.

We notice among the foreign items, the death of Sorrin O'Briex, a distinguished Irish leader, and an able and zealous adherent of the Confederacy. Mr. O'Briex had done all that he could to prevent his countrymen from emigrating to the North or enlisting in the ranks of the Northern army.

In New York, Major General DIX was arrested on the 1st instant, and taken before Judge ROSWELL upon the charge of unconstitutionally suppressing the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* newspapers. He was afterwards released and the matter postponed to a future day.

The *Express* says it is now known beyond a doubt, that the enemy has contracted his lines some six or seven miles, by the withdrawal of his force from the vicinity of Rivers' Station.

Rev. WM. J. HOGE D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian divine, pastor of the Tabb Street Presbyterian Church in Richmond, died in that city on last Tuesday morning, after an illness of ten days.

We find the following communication, containing some particulars in reference to one of the recent fights near Petersburg, which may prove interesting to some of our readers:—

The Fight near Rowes' Station.

FINEGAN'S BRIGADE, near Petersburg, July 2d, 1864.

EDITORS DAILY EXPRESS:—Have the kindness to give publicity to a brief statement of facts, relative to the rout of Wilcox's raiders at Rowes' Station, on the 29 ult. On the evening of the 28 h, at 9 o'clock, Finegan's Florida, and Saunders' Alabama Brigades, commanded by Gen. Finegan, left camp near Petersburg, and arrived at Rowes' Station at 6 o'clock, a. m.—Gen. Finegan proceeded immediately to reconnoiter the ground, and had scarcely done so, and disposed of his troops, ere the cavalry picket announced that the enemy were upon us.

Our infantry, placed in ambush, quietly awaited the approach of the foe, whose presence was now indicated by a long line of dust, rising in our immediate front.—Nothing seemed surer than that a few minutes more would witness the just punishment of a band of robbers. Unhappily, as their advance came in sight, a battery of artillery opened upon it. The column was immediately halted, and after a short engagement with two Alabama regiments led by General Saunders, the Yankees doubled upon their track, and struck out to their left, hoping thus to cross the Railroad at a point between us and Petersburg. Gen. Finegan, divining their purposes, left a portion of his command to hold the present position, and with the rest marched a mile and a half up the road in time to again confront Gen. Wilson. With six hundred and fifty men, Gen. Finegan held him in check four hours, and they were four long and anxious hours. By the burning of houses, Wilson had early in the morning given signals of distress, which must have been seen in the Yankee army. We knew not at what hour Sheridan, supported by infantry would *pounce upon* our rear. At length, Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry came to our assistance. In the interim, the raiders had thrown up hastily constructed, but quite serviceable breast works.

With Gen. Finegan upon the left, and Gen. Lee upon the right, it was decided to charge at once. And indeed it was a charge, as will be seen by comparing the fruits of victory already enumerated in your paper with the disparity of the numbers of the combatants. Gen. Wilson commanded five or six thousand Yankees. Of the Artillery captured, seven pieces were taken by the Florida troops. No men could act more gallantly than did Lee's cavalry.

It seems to be Gen. Finegan's fortune always to fight large odds. At Lake City, Fla. with two hundred and fifty men, he repulsed twelve hundred of the enemy; at Ocean Ponds, he routed eleven thousand Yankees with only two hundred; at Cold Harbour, with his and Perry's brigades, he captured the works lost by Breckenridge, and drove from them a multitude of invaders; while his recent exploits are known to you.

We are proud of the little State that sheds its best blood so freely for our common cause—as is attested by the fact, that it has sent to this State forty-four hundred men, and we are unwilling to believe that Virginia Journals can give full credit only to Virginia troops.

A PRIVATE,
Co. E, 9th Fla. Regt.

We have Richmond papers of the 8th, but find little or nothing new or interesting in them. We notice that the *Dispatch* of that date says:—"A heavy rumour prevailed yesterday to the effect that Wilmington, North Carolina, had been captured and occupied by the Yankees." The *Dispatch* mentions the rumour simply to contradict it, and adds a few words for the benefit of persons inventing or circulating groundless and absurd rumours.

The enemy is suffering awfully for water. The correspondents of Northern journals complain of this want, deserters refer to it, and persons who have resided during a great portion of their lives in the section now occupied by the enemy say that in seasons of drought like the present, even the sparsely scattered population of the country feel most keenly the absence of water. How, then, will it fare with the immense army of men and horses which GRANT has now between Petersburg and the two rivers. The *Dispatch* says that in more favoured localities well might be dug, and other means resorted to in order to relieve their parching thirst, but our information is that the county of Prince George abounds in no perpetual springs bubbling up for the nourishment of man and beast, while the dealing out of whiskey rations for which GRANT is said to be famous, will but increase the evil. Sickness must inevitably result from an inadequate or impure supply of water under a blazing July sun, when the slightest movement creates "clouds of dust."

Referring to some circumstances connected with the recent raids in Virginia, the *Dispatch* says:—

We have been surprised to hear of the large quantities of provisions which the Yankees have unearthed during their various explorations of Virginia. Regions in which it was impossible for straitened families in our cities to purchase a peck of flour or meal, and which the officers of the Government found as dry as a desert, have had their resources developed by Yankee raiders in a manner wonderful to behold. Whilst we sincerely sympathize with private families who have been plundered by the Yankees, we have no pity to spare for hoarders and extortioners, who can look calmly upon the sufferings of their fellow beings and speculate upon their miseries. Such enemies of mankind are not objects of compassion when they receive the due reward of their deeds.

We have before us the New York *Herald*, of the 7th inst. It contains the official statement of the disaster to the *Alabama*, and unfortunately leaves no doubt of the occurrence of that untoward event. We will give the detailed account to-morrow.

The *Herald's* advices from St. Louis throw doubts upon the capture of Little Rock, Arkanzas. These advices are from St. Louis on the 5th inst., and Little Rock on the 30th ult.

In its money article, reporting the transactions on the 6th instant, the *Herald* says:

Gold was more steady to-day and some business was transacted at the exchange, which was deserted by the speculators after the passage of the gold bill. It opened in the morning at 248, but the majority of the sales were made at 250. Sterling exchange 268 a 270.

There is little else of interest in the paper. It is true the *Herald* in its "situation" article does talk of the success of two expeditions under Col. CLAUSEN and Col. JOURDAN, which left Newbern on the 20th of June and penetrated into the interior of this State, with a view to keep the enemy [Confederates] so busy as to prevent them sending reinforcements to Petersburg.—About six miles from Kinston Col. CLAUSSEN surprised a rebel force and took Brigadier General FOULK and some other officer prisoners. Query; when did Col. FOULK become a Brigadier?

We see little in the reports about the advance of the Confederates under EARLY and RAMSOM, except that the Federals are in a big splutter, and all Pennsylvania is excited. A Confederate force is no doubt in the Quaker State. The officers and men are supposed to have lost their gloves since the last time they were over the Potomac. At any rate they will handle their enemies without them.

From the Charleston Courier.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FOURTH DAY.

Since our last report both sides have kept up a continuous shelling of each other's lines on James' Island. The fire of the enemy up to Thursday evening was still principally directed at Battery Pringle.

About seven o'clock Thursday morning, Batteries Gregg and Wagner opened a furious fire upon Fort Sumter, and continued it all day up to the hour of closing our report. The bombardment was kept up alternately by Gregg and Wagner, each battery firing for the space of one hour. One hundred and twelve shots had been thrown at the fort up to six o'clock Thursday evening. The enemy's fire was briskly answered by Batteries Simkins, Haskell and Ryan, on James' Island, and by our batteries on Sullivan's Island. We have not learned whether there were any casualties.

Wednesday night it was believed that the enemy were about to make another attempt on Fort Johnson. Just before sunset, a number of the enemy's barges were observed moving about Schooner Creek, nearly opposite the "Swamp Angel" battery, between Black and Morris' Islands. Preparations were accordingly made to receive them, but they failed to come up.

About nine o'clock Thursday morning heavy, and at times rapid firing was heard in the direction of Stono. The Yankee gunboats and mortar boats at long range opened about two o'clock on Battery Pringle and Battery No. One. No casualties are reported on our side. Skirmishing was kept up between the pickets, more or less, all day.

The enemy's forces on James' Island occupy the peninsula to the rear of Grimball's and Rivers' causeways. The largest portion are to the South of Grimball's causeway.

We learn that the loss of the enemy in the fight at Rivers' causeway on Saturday morning was very heavy, in view of the numbers engaged. Lieutenant DeLorme handled his guns splendidly, and continued to fire them until but three cartridges were left. The Yankee embalances were seen moving until dark upon that portion of the field. A number of their dead, loosely estimated at thirty, are still lying unburied where they fell. Thus it will be seen that the fee paid dearly for the two guns they captured from our pickets.

The Yankees on John's Island occupy a position covered by their gunboats. It is believed most of the enemy's troops in front of Major Jenkins, on John's Island, are negroes. Considerable skirmishing was going on Thursday, the particulars of which we have not learned.

A river steamer with troops on board left Folly Island Thursday evening and went round to Stono, for the purpose, it is supposed, of landing her troops on James' Island.

Everything, we are assured from a high source, is working well, and stirring news of the most gratifying character may soon be expected.

The bombardment of Sumter and heavy firing in Stono continued at one o'clock Friday morning, the hour of closing this report.

Since writing the above we learn that the enemy on John's Island, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, made three separate advances on our lines and were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our own casualties were estimated at one hundred killed and wounded.—The fighting is said to have been quite severe for a time.

The firing on the city continues about as usual.—Twenty five shots have been fired since our last report.

From Charleston.

We are indebted to the courtesy of our attentive friends of the *Charleston Courier* for a copy of an extra slip issued from that office on Sunday morning, in order to correct the numerous exaggerated reports in circulation and give a correct report of operations on John's Island:

From the Charleston Courier Extra, July 10th, 1864.

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY.

At an early hour Saturday morning heavy and rapid discharges of musketry and light artillery in the direction of John's Island were heard in the city. News was soon after received of a severe fight on John's Island, and the cheering announcement made that the enemy, after a hard and stubborn resistance, had been driven from all his positions. About nine o'clock the following dispatch was received at Headquarters from John's Island:

"MAJOR STRINGFELLOW—I attacked the enemy, who was expecting me, at daylight this morning, and am driving him at all points. We have passed the line of works he occupied yesterday. Our casualties heavy.

(Signed.) B. H. ROBERTSON,
Brigadier General."

From an officer who participated we learn the following facts:

The enemy, after the previous day's skirmishing, had taken up a position about a mile and a half in front of Battery's Causeway. They had thrown up a very heavy line of intrenchments, which was strongly fortified with their artillery.

The force of the enemy behind the intrenchments was estimated at about three thousand men. A deserter who came in said that it consisted of nine regiments.—Our own line was not more than three hundred yards from that of the enemy's.

About daylight our forces, under the command of Gen. B. H Robertson, moved forward to the attack. The infantry were commanded by Col. Geo Harrison, of the 32d Ga; and the artillery by Lt. Col. Del. Kemper. Our advance troops consisted of the 32d Ga., 1st Ga. Regulars, 47th Ga., Bonneau's Georgia Battalion and part of the 4th Ga. cavalry, together with the Marion and Washington Artillery.

Our men steadily and gallantly pushed forward to the storming of the enemy's position under a terrific fire of musketry and artillery. In leaping over their works many of the brave Georgians were wounded in the head, breast and stomach, principally the latter. A desperate hand to hand encounter also took place behind the fortifications. The fight lasted about an hour, when the enemy gave way along the whole line, and were gradually driven back to their second line of entrenchments, behind Burden's causeway.

During the fight the enemy were reinforced by two regiments of infantry. We took but few prisoners, the fight being a most obstinate one on both sides. The musketry firing ceased about nine o'clock. The artillery firing was kept up till towards evening. Our loss was estimated at about fifteen killed, and from 60 to 70 wounded.

The following dispatch was received at Headquarters about half-past 12 o'clock Saturday:

"FORT PEMBERTON, July 9 12 M.

"Light artillery firing with occasional vollies of musketry is still heard on John's Island and steadily receding Southwards in the direction of Legareville, where the Yankee gunboats are stationed."

A later dispatch from Gen. Robertson was received about six o'clock, which stated "that the enemy was supposed to be abandoning John's Island. A large number of transports could be seen at the wharf at Legareville, and men observed passing to and from the boats, whether leaving with their wounded or landing more troops, was not definitely ascertained. Our casualties were estimated at about one hundred killed and wounded, the latter being principally in the stomach.

The Wounded arrived in the city about six o'clock Sunday morning, and were received at and distributed around from the Louisiana Hospital to the various hospitals of the city.

List of wounded received at First Louisiana Hospital, as Distributing Hospital Charleston, S. C., from the late engagement on John's Island, July 9th:

Private W H Lynch, Washington Artillery.
Lieut W L Jenkins, Co E, 32d Georgia,
Lieut W H Benfree, Co E 32d Georgia.
Sergeant J B Griffin, Co E, 32d Georgia.
Private S G Bonifay, Co E, 32d Georgia.
Private W H Apair, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private W D Baxley, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private G W Spiar, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private L A McCord, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private E L Daniel, Co A, 32d Georgia.
Private Isaac Fippin, Co I, 32d Georgia.
Private N C Fish, Co A, 32d Georgia.
Private R A Minter, Co A, 32d Georgia.
Private B F Davis, Co F, 32d Georgia.
Corporal S. McClendon, Co F, 32d Georgia.
Private W S Farr, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private J H McFall Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private J H McCord, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private J Summersell, Co G, 47th Georgia.
Private A J Sutton, Co H, 32d Georgia.
Private L M Rozier, Co B, 47th Georgia.
Private J C Lilly, Co B, 47th Georgia.
Private James Williams, Co F, 47th Georgia.
Private L G Mock, Co D 47th Georgia.
Private J Cook, Co F, 47th Georgia.
Private Jas J Wiley, Co F, 47th Georgia.
Private J A Blount, Co F, 47th Georgia.
Private J Winchester, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Isaac Reed, Co F, Bonneau's Battalion.
Lieut W A Raggsdale, Co I, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Eli Pearce, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private G B Edwards, Co B, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private J N Ward, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
First Lieut T Oliver, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private W H Weeks, Co F, Bonneau's Battalion.
Adjutant R Knox, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private A Peavey, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private S A Mosely, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private J Temple, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private F J Inzer, Co I, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Wm Waller, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Jno Kennedy, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Wm Kimble, Co D, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private D E Stinger, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private John Thombley, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private F A Chivers, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private R Dickerson, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private L P Hames, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private B Manning, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Private J N Baldwin, Co C, Bonneau's Battalion.
Sergt J W Harris, Co F, 1st Georgia Regiment.
Private J G Craig, Co E, 1st Georgia Regiment.
Private B M Hoim, Co M, 1st Georgia Regiment.
Private Wm Byrd, Co I, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Private Jno Petty, Co I, 4th Georgia Cavalry.
Lieut W J Debose, Co F, 4th Georgia Cavalry,
Lieut J Ransom, Ransom's Battery, attached to Bonneau's Battalion.
Private Thos Hawkins, Co B, 1st S C Artillery, wounded at Battery Pringle.
Private Crawford Green, Co A, 32d Georgia, wounded at John's Island.
Private W D Howell, Gist Guard, wounded at Fort Sumter.

Very few negroes were engaged in the fight, accounted for, no doubt, by the fact that at six o'clock Thursday evening, two regiments of blacks assaulted our works and met with a disastrous repulse. They were allowed to approach within fifteen yards before our men opened upon them, driving them back in disorder and leaving at least two hundred dead upon the field.

The following is a list of killed and wounded in two companies of dismounted cavalry in the fight of Thursday evening:

SECOND S. C. CAVALRY.

Company I—Killed: James Taylor, Thos Crafton, John Mays, Mose Bruse, W L Bolton, Andrew Bates.
Wounded: James Green, Lamar Stark, John Goode, S Parkman.
Company B—William Porcher, —— Ficklin.
Wounded: —— Sanders.

We have not been able to obtain a list of the killed. Several wounded have died since their arrival in the city.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter and Battery Pringle has been kept up with unremitting fury since our last report. On Saturday from eight A. M. to six P. M one hundred and sixty shots had been fired at Fort Sumter from Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Col. Alfred Rhett, with the 1st S. C. Artillery, has been assigned to the command of our outer line of batteries on James' Island.

Major Blanding, 1st S. C. Artillery, commanding battery Pringle, reports on Saturday that three shots fired in succession from the Brooke gun struck one of the monitors. After the first shot two or more bodies were carried inside, and after the second a thick volume of smoke rose from the smoke stack. Twenty-eight shots had been fired at the city up to six o'clock Saturday evening.

INQUEST.—On Sunday, the 10th instant, JOHN C. WOOD, Esq., held an inquest over the dead body of GEORGE E. RAYMOND, who fell overboard from the Steamship *City of Petersburg*, on Thursday night, the 7th instant, about 10 o'clock.

The deceased was a citizen of Nash County. He had been employed on the iron works in Wilson County.—He had a family near Wilson, was about 42 years of age, a sober man and attentive to his business.

The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death by accidential drowning, from the steamer *City of Petersburg*, on Thursday night, 7th inst., about 10 o'clock.

"A Heated Term."

We had thought the weather which we lately *enjoyed* in these regions about as hot as weather usually got to be, but we cave in since reading the following from Cincinnati, and admit that we know nothing. We suppose, as the thing happened in Hogapolis, that the lead was *pig*-lead:—

A steamboat was at the wharf discharging lead; a nigger would start with a bar on his shoulder, but before he could get to the dray the lead would melt and run over the freesoiler, making it necessary to cut him out with a cold-chissel.

VOTING IN THE ARMY.

The following ordinances regulate the time and manner in which officers and soldiers vote and how returns are to be made:

An Ordinance to Secure to Certain Officers and soldiers the Right to vote.

Section 1. Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty one years, and who are citizens of this State; or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and members of the General Assembly for their respective candidates; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress, for their respective districts.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That three free-holders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiment to which they belong shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three free-holders, aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different Congressional districts, the said free-holders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, if received within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said election until seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

Sec. 4 Be it further enacted, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification: Provided, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Ratified the 25th day of June, 1861.

An Ordinance to Amend an Ordinance Entitled "an Ordinance to secure to certain Officers and Soldiers the right to vote."

1 Be it ordained by the Delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the proper returning officers of every county in this State shall include in their returns the vote of officers and soldiers given in any election in which they are entitled to vote by law, if received within twenty days after they are cast, and said, returning officers shall not make up their returns and declare the result of said elections until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid.

2 Be it further ordained, That the proper returning officer of every county, shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officers a statement of votes given in his county for Governor, which statement shall be made in the manner and form now required by law.

3. Be it ordained, That the Governor be directed to make known, by proclamation, the provisions of the ordinance securing to officers and soldiers the right to vote.

Ratified the 8th day of May, 1864.

The foregoing ordinances contain the law which regulate the time at which officers and soldiers are to vote, the manner of appointing inspectors and also when and to whom the copy of votes polled and the list of voters shall be transmitted.

1. The officers and soldiers of this State, who by law are entitled to vote, if absent from their respective counties on the day of election, may vote on the Thursday before the day appointed for holding election in the State, which this year occurs on the 4th day of August.

2. The three free-holders of each company, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls and conduct the election in all respects according to the laws of the State.

3. The free holders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled and list of the voters and transmit the same to the Sheriffs of the respective counties in which the voters reside, within twenty days after the votes are cast, and the returning officers of the different counties shall not make up their returns and declare the result of elections, until the expiration of twenty days as aforesaid, which occurs this year on the 17th day of August.

4 In the Govenor's election the returning officers of every county shall within eight days after the period fixed for comparing the returns, that is to say, on or before 20th day of August transmit to the seat of government and deliver to the proper officer, namely the Secretary of State, the votes given in his county for Govenor, which statement shall be in manner and form now required by law.

An Undelivered Lincoln Message.

The New York Catholic Register says the annexed Message of Lincoln's on the state of the country has not yet been delivered by him, but will soon be given the public officially:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House:

In conformity with the requirements of the "Chicago Platform." I now lay before your "honorable bodies" an annual statement of the condition of the country, together with such suggestions as are deemed important for your consideration at your present session.—The relations of the United States with foreign nations are on the most "friendly footing" with the exception of the Southern Confederacy, England, France, Mexico, Russia, Austria, Spain, Hayti, and—the Copperheads. Hayti, in particular, seems to be regardless of her treaty stipulations. When the "war for the Union" was first hatched into its proper proportions, the President of that interesting republic, by a solemn treaty, agreed to receive and colonize all persons of African descent who might fall victims to the irrepressible conflict through a "military necessity." Accordingly I despatched two vessel loads of "freedmen" to that country, such as had been captured in the District of Columbia, with the "desire" that they be received and cared for, as the first instalment of a series of accessions to their superior race. This desire was flatly scouted, and I was informed by "the Government" there, that "it" would "see me hanged first." Whereupon the captains of said ships were forced to sell their cargoes to Cuban planters. I would earnestly recommend such action in the case as your wisdom shall deem proper. I, at the time, issued a "proclamation" to that Government, but there being 1,100 miles of "herring pond" between us, and they knowing little or nothing of my military sagacity, took it for shot-gun wadding.

Our financial condition continues in a very favorable plight. Since the last adjournment of Congress Secretary S. P. Chase has issued seven thousand millions of tons of paper currency, to be soon followed by six thousand five hundred and eighty four quarter sections of $5,000 bonds. This, with the eighteen hundred millions of sore shin currency, and the "internal revenue," will be sufficent to carry on the war the present year, provided I succeed in keeping General Simon Cameron out of the Treasury buildings, and the rebels lay down their arms. But as the "best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft agleee;" or as my expectations in this respect may not be realized, I would recommend the passage of an act authorizing him—in case the necessity arise—to set afloat a few thousand millions during the recess of Congress. Fellow-citizens, there is a dreadful rebellion existing and we should shape our policy to meet it. I have done all my means would warrant me in doing to crush it out. Six hundred and thirty proclamations, four hundred and thirteen bulls and nineteen edicts, have I issued in vain. I would therefore recommend an increase of the army to prosecute the war against armed treason with greater vigor than heretofore. It is thought by the Secretary of War, whose report is herewith transmitted, that eighteen hundred thousand men, between the ages of thirty-five and thirty-six, together with all the women in Massachusetts, should be enlisted for forty-five years or during the war, to render the army of the Potomac effective.

In addition to this, I would suggest the propriety of enlisting the balance of the population for a like period, which together with the entire population of the Chinese Empire, would form the nucleus of an army, around which the race of mankind will rally and secure Washington from demolition by the rebels, and insure the November elections in favor of the loyal candidates; besides it would serve a better purpose still, by checking the audacity of the copperheads.

The operations of the navy, although efficient in some cases, is far from being satisfactory. I would recommend the purchase and arming of all the Cape Cod fishing craft, for harbor defenses, and the immediate construction of fifteen thousand iron clad "rams," of twenty-five thousand tons each, encased with at least sixteen feet in thickness of wrought iron, to protect New England interests at the mackerel fishery from the awful onslaught of the Alabama. Captain Semmes, "the rascal," having injured New England commerce hundreds of dollars, should by no means be permitted to repeat his depredations upon that pious psalm-singing portion of our people. With such a maratime force it is thought that the cod fish interests of "the country" might be sufficiently protected. They demand, and should have, ample protection. With their fearful sacrifice of life and army blankets, the area of the rebellion has been circumscribed. We have succeeded beyond all hope thus far in our efforts to crush our treason, having conquered all the rebellious territory but about 75,000 square miles, and of the ten millions of traitors, all are conquered & have taken the "oath" except 9,758,920. We have taken three stands of colors, one hundred muskets, and two barrels of beans. Of the four millions of "colored gemmen" my proclamation of "January 1st" freed all but 3,920,000.

With these evidences of our ability to overthrow the rebel government, we should take fresh courage, and Divine Providence will smile upon us "as on a basket of chips." I cannot close this communication without calling your attention to the loyal gentlemen of African scent; having enlisted so generously in the Union army it is but just to provide for their families. I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to each volunteer who mustered in, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, and also, granting a pension to survivors after the war of $172,000 and three sugar plantations to men of families—and a red jacket to each child. This would greatly swell that arm of the service known as the "Corps d'Afrique," or flaming giants! Each officer in that branch of the service, should also be permitted to select a residence in the city of Charleston, S. C. Our superiors in everything else, they should be permitted to share in the glory, honor, praise, eulogy, and fame, in wait for those engaged in the cause of God and humanity, after the "irrepressible conflict" shall have abated and the passions subsided.

It is thought highly proper that some rule should be established regulating "miscegenation." No Caucasian should be permitted to have more than thirteen colored concubines—or, in the aggregate, more than 3000 lbs. of concubine, else, there might not be enough to "go round." The advocates of that inviting theory are exceedingly anxious for the protection of law against the old barbarous law of confining a "miscegen" to one white wife; a law at war with the bugler law first enunciated by our worthy Secretary of State. I would honestly recommend the "Underground railroad" to the fostering care of Congress; especially that branch of it running through Iowa under the superintendence of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell. There had passed over this branch of the road, at the breaking out of the rebellion—"John Brown, Provisional President of the United States," 372 stolen niggers, 280 stolen horses, 87 mules, besides other freight, in all amounting to $380,000. The importance of an appropriation of a liberal sum, say two millions of dollars for repairs, will readily suggest to you and secure a permanence thereto not likely to be effected by individual enterprise.—"Speaking of John Brown reminds me of an anecdote," which I defer to another time.

ABRAHAM LINXSKIN.

Done at Washington,
this 1st day of Dec., Anno 1864.

Ethiopic Fermentation.

The Charlottesville "Chronicle," in an amusing article upon the prevailing aristocratic tendency of the colored population says:

There is every reason to believe that our long impassive fellow-citizens of African descent are awakening to the excitations of the age. What they have accomplished on the North side of the Potomac, and under the stimulating influence of military rank and miscegenation, has already been made familiar to the public.—It is reserved for the great parent hive on this continent, directly in contact with the Southern system of Hamitic enlivenment and arousement, to afford other evidences of what is being accomplished in this great field of social amelioration.

It is no trifling advance on the rounds of the zoological ladder when a being had hitherto been abundantly pointed out and defined as "Bob," suddenly emerges into the atmosphere of some more distinctive and respectful designation—such, for example, as Mr. Robert Walker. The cook is not very distinguishable from the cow, so long as she is hailed and described simply as "Sukey;" but Mrs. Susan Jones elevates her at once—like turning up the gas. A servant in old times, who came through the back yard and applied obsequiously at the back door, is very different from a ring at the front bell, and a message communicated through William Coleman. A ridiculous looking nigger hawhawing in the middle of the street after meeting on Sunday, is a long shot behind an elegantly equipped ebony form, strutting at his leisure, and with benignant contemplation, down our pavement.

Shall anybody say that a blushing creature, dressed in white crape, and married in the church is still uncivilized. With backs at $25 a drive, can monkeys or gorillas afford to be hauled to the baptismal pools at such prices?

We witnessed the other day a beautiful and affecting spectacle. A lovely babe reposing on pillows, in a little painted two wheeled carriole, was drawn on the side walk by a little negro boy—inhaling the evening breezes and smelling the flowers. The infant had tight-curling hair, and was about the color of a dark orange.

A PICTURE.—The New York Day Book draws the following flattering picture of Abraham Lincoln:

Some of our exchanges are discussing the relative merits of Fremont and Lincoln. We do not think that the question admits of discussion. There are one or two things in Fremont—as freedom of speech and press—but there is not one good thing in Lincoln.—He is a total depravity. Vulgarity, cruelty and low cunning make the man. Fremont, in his manners, is a gentleman, and has seen some good society. No amount of good society could ever make a gentleman of Lincoln, and nothing could probably induce him to stay in such society a single half hour, if he could get out of it. A pig would not be more disgusted at put up in a parlar than Lincoln would be if confined to the company of well bred and honorable men. Any change in the occupant of the Presidential chair must be for the better. In the language of Lord Byron:

"What'er betides, we've known the worst."

In Presidential depravity we have touched the bottom.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The stockholders held their annual meeting on Thursday last. The receipts from transportation for the fiscal year amount to $1 4446 473 75. Deducting expenditures, the amount invested in cotton bonds, the payment on bonds held by the State, and the first dividend of the year of 10 per cent., there was left on hand about $585,000. At the meeting held the day previous, the board had made a 15 per cent. dividend, being 25 per cent. paid for the year, with a large surplus. The stockholders authorized a further subscription to the Chatham railroad of $300 000. The old directors were re-elected, namely: Geo. W. Mordecai, W. J. Hawkins, S. S. Royster, and J. B Batchelor. Directors on the part of the State, Geo. Little, R. W. Lassiter, Gen. J. B. Littlejohn.

Ral Confederate, 9th inst.

The Nassau "Herald" says: "Happy in our humble opinion, will be the nation that can inscribe its record with the credit of being the first to recognize the worth and independence of the confederate States, and God grant it may yet be our own."

LOSS OF A YANKEE GUNBOAT.—The new gunboat Leander, on her way out from Philadelphia to join the blockading squardron off Charleston, was lost upon Cape Lookout Shoals on the night of the 11th ult. She was in charge of a crew of twenty men; nine of whom drowned or died of exhaustion.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—KIRBY SMITH REPORTED TO BE CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI—THE CONFEDERATES ADVANCING ON HARPER'S FERRY &c., &c.

RICHMOND, July 8th, 1864.

The New York Herald, of the 4th inst., states that Stanton had telegraphed Gen. Dix that Gen. Kirby Smith was crossing the Mississippi.

Several confused telegrams from Harper's Ferry indicated that a heavy rebel force was moving in that direction in three columns.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 4th says that all communication between Little Rock and Memphis has been cut off.

A great fire had occurred at the Springfield Armory, destroying much machinery, &c.

Congress was to adjourn on the 4th inst.

Provisions of all kinds have advanced largely.

Baltimore was greeted on Saturday with rumors that the rebel cavalry and infantry had appeared near Martinsburg. The last account states that Gen. Kelly had evacuated the town.

FROM JACKSON.

MOBILE, ALA., July 8th, 1864.

A dispatch from Jackson dated the 7th says: Last evening we drove the enemy from our left on the field. We renewed the fight early this forenoon. The fighting throughout has been hot. The enemy has been severely punished, and were closely pursued to Chilton, where, owing to long and rapid marches, and the jaded condition of our animals, the pursuit ceased. Our loss was 150 killed and wounded, among whom is Gen. Gohison, who is severely though not dangerously wounded; six captains were killed. We captured 20 prisoners, who report their trains were burned to facilitate their flight. The enemy's loss is unknown. They left 20 killed and wounded to-day on the field. They are moving their wounded very rapidly.

The majority of our troops were raw militia, having never entered a battle field before.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

CHATTAHOOCHE RIVER, July 8th, 1864.

There was very heavy firing last night along Gen Hood's front, caused by an attempt of the enemy to plant a battery to command the river. Our artillery opened on them; their

...were fifty-seven killed and a large number ... captured many horses, small arms and ... Our loss was six killed; number of wounded ...

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MOBILE, July 9th, 1864.

... to the Register, from Senatobia, July ... South Carolinians announce Wilson's return ... sixty miles of railroad, and burning ... Road for twenty miles.

... Harper's Ferry. Hun... Martinsburg.

... correspondent at Bermuda Hundreds says ... that Fort Repose before girding ...

... of the appointment of Sec... ...

... under convoy were fired into near ... Alabama, ... has been knighted as a great suc... ...

... Washington special correspondent ... called for the admission of men home... ... of Congress.

... a special order taking forty citi... ... and railroad trains.

CAPTURE OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

CAIRO, July 6th, ...

VICKSBURG, July 9th, 1864.

... who has just arrived from the ... reports the capture of Little Rock ... with all its stores, ammunition ... Steele is moving on Fort Smith. ... Price have left Arkansas, except a few small ... at the latter have been officially received at ...

... has ordered the impressment of one half ... Transportation Department for the ... supplies.

... CAPTURE OF THE KEARSARGE DAD... ... NEW ORLEANS ARRIVED IN ...

RICHMOND, July 11th, 1864.

... Richmond of Thursday, says that Hunter's ... at Harper's Ferry to support ... the Maryland invasion.

... Wood. Lincoln's corps is on the ...

... before that Capt. Semmes sent him a ... between the Kearsarge would not ... fight her. The Kearsarge received ... after which she would resume battle in the ...

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... Alabama left the port ... about half past nine ...

... A. M. we discovered her ... the question of jurisdic... ... distance of ... from the Cherbourg ... and commenced steer...

... about twelve hundred ... receiving two or three broad... ...

... the respective owners mak... ... instead, at a distance of about ... from each other ...

... position of an Iron the Alabama struck, ... about twenty minutes afterwards and ... to sink with her.

... great gratification to announce to the ... every officer and man did his duty, ex... ... coolness and fortitude which gave ... result of certain victory. I have the ... respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. WINSLOW, Captain.

... Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

THE VICTORY—THE FIRING AND CASUALTIES ON BOARD THE KEARSARGE.

... United States Steamer Kearsarge, ... Cherbourg, France, June 20, 1864. ...

... from the Surgeon's report of the ... casualties vessel in the late action with ...

... Alabama ... twenty-five or thirty ... taking effect in the hull, by ... of we have been spared the loss of any ... lives in the case of the Alabama the ... was deadly.

... Alabama carrying a one hundred ... equal in match, the tonnage and ... Alabama carrying one hundred ... crew, with a pivot pounder and ... Kearsarge carrying two pounders, two eleven inch ... one rifle—one gun less than ...

... I feel sure will give us any trouble ... shell which entered our stern ... apparent injurious to part or injure the ... any important part of the new rebel ...

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NEW SWORD FOR SEMMES—ADMIRAL ANSON, R. N., HEADS THE LONDON COMMITTEE.

A committee, headed by Admiral Anson, has been formed in London to raise, by guinea subscriptions, a fund for the purchase of a handsome sword to replace that which Captain Semmes sunk with his ship.

It is reported that a considerable sum has also been raised in Liverpool for the same object.

THE YACHT DEERHOUND A TENDER TO THE ALABAMA.

The London News publishes an account of the Kearsarge and Alabama affair, correcting fake statements in regard to the course pursued by the former. It charges that the Deerhound acted as a sort of tender to the Alabama; that Captain Winslow would have secured the whole of the officers and crew of the Alabama had he not placed too much confidence in the honor of the owner of the yacht; that he considered Captain Semmes and others who escaped as bound in honor to give themselves up, and that he did not pursue and fire upon the Deerhound because he did not believe that any one carrying the flag of the royal yacht squadron would act so dishonorably.

The News also publishes a letter from Mr. Stoddart, Master of the Kearsarge, complaining that the Deerhound was the consort of the Alabama.

UNION SENTIMENT IN PARIS.

The Paris *Temps* and *Siecle* denounce the exaggerated and pro-Southern accounts given by the semi-official papers of Paris of the destruction of the Alabama.

SOME OF SEMMES' VICTIMS LIBERATED.

Thirty-seven of the crews of the ships Rockingham and Tycoon, destroyed by the Alabama, have been landed at Havre by a French steamer.

The Fight in Parliament.

JOHN BULL TAKING LESSONS FROM YANKEE SAILORS.

In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Sir John Hay asked it the attention of the government had been called to the action between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. He also inquired whether, in view of the experience gained by that action, the government would continue building ships which could neither fight nor swim?

Lord C. Paget said the attention of the Admiralty had been drawn to the fight in question, but it had nothing to do with the question of the vessels to which the inquiry referred.

On the following evening Lord Paget, in reply to an inquiry said, that the Admiralty did not think it necessary to send an officer to Cherbourg *to examine the mode adopted to strengthen the sides of the Kearsarge in order to resist shell, that information having been obtained when the vessel was in dock in England.*

A FRANCO-REBEL STEAMER AFLOAT.

The new steamer Yeddo, believed to have been built for the rebels at Bordeaux, had left that port for Amsterdam.

Everything about the Yeddo was perfectly correct; but there was an unexplained mystery in the proceedings concerning her.

The Piracies of the Alabama.

It will not, we are sure, be uninteresting at this time to give a few additional facts connected with the late Alabama and the victorious Kearsarge. Owing to our crowded columns yesterday we were compelled to omit some facts, which we give below:—

The British pirate steamer Alabama, alias "290," alias "Enrica," has at last been met in a fair sea fight by a Yankee gunboat; whipped, crippled and then sunk. This notorious craft was built at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, by Messrs. Laird, under a contract made by Captain Fullock, and said to be in behalf of the rebel government. She cost, when complete for sea, $225,000. She was launched in April 1862. She was fitted with shot racks, pivot gun sockets and breeching bolts before she left Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool on the 29th of July 1862 having gone down the river ostensibly on a trial trip; but in ten days thereafter she arrived at the Azores.

Here she took on board her armament, which was furnished by the English house of Fawcett, Preston & co., of Liverpool.

From the time of her departure from Liverpool she was under the command of Captain M. J. Butcher, of the Confederate service. The rest of her officers were as follows:—Chief Officer—John Low, England; Second Officer—C. S. Tulam, Hull, England; Surgeon—D. H. Llewellyn, Easton, Wilts, England; Paymaster—C. K. Yonge, Savannah, Ga.; Chief Engineer—J. M. Sinclair, England. She had a crew of seventy men and boys, two thirds being English.

On the 24th of August (Sunday) Captain Raphael Semmes took command of the vessel, and in a formal manner hoisted the rebel flag at the peak and the English flag at the fore, and fired a gun.

She then started on a cruise, with a commander, twenty-six officers and eighty-five men. For nearly two years she has been employed in sinking, burning and destroying American commerce and shipping; and on the 11th of January, 1863, she sank the little gunboat Hatteras, and suffered herself considerably. Semmes has always tried to avoid meeting an armed vessel of his own weight of metal, fearing the result to be just such as has been proven in his late contest. As to his personal character, it was pretty clearly proved that he was a coward and afraid to meet the Kearsarge. After he surrendered he threw away his sword—and unofficerlike act—and supplicantly begged to be taken into the Deerhound's boat and covered up to prevent falling into the hands of the captor of his pet corsair ship. He skulked away like an overgrown cur, which had been chastised, seeking protection under the flag which for so long had protected him. He fought only because he was obliged to do so to save his honor in the face of his crew. Had he met a Yankee single handed he would have run like a scared cat.

The following is a list of the vessels he has destroyed, and which in due time her Majesty's government will be obliged to pay for:—

NAME.	WHERE FROM.
Ship Ochmulgee,	Martha's Vineyard.
Schooner Starlight,	Boston.
Bark Ocean Rover,	New London.
Bark Alert,	New Bedford.
Schooner Weather Gage,	Provincetown.
Brigantine Altamaha,	Sippican.
Ship Benjamin Tucker,	New Bedford.
Schooner Courser,	Provincetown.
Bark Virginia,	New Bedford.
Bark Elisha Dunbar,	New Bedford.
Ship Brilliant,	New York.
Bark Wave Crest,	New York.
Brigantine Dunkirk,	New York.
Ship Tonawanda,	Philadelphia.
Ship Manchester,	New York.
Bark Lamplighter,	Boston.
Ship Lafayette,	New Haven.
Schooner Crenshaw,	New York.
Bark Laurietta,	Boston.
Brigantine Baron de Castine,	Castine—ransomed.
Ship Levi Starbuck,	New Bedford.
Ship Thomas B. Walles,	Boston.
Bark Parker Cook,	Boston.
Schooner Union,	Baltimore—ransomed.
Steamer Ariel,	New York—ransomed.
Steamer Hatteras,	United States Gunboat.
Bark Golden Rule,	New York.
Brigantine Chastelain,	Boston.
Schooner Palmetto,	New York.
Bark Olive Jane,	Boston.
Ship Golden Rule,	New Bedford.
Ship Washington,	New York—ransomed.
Ship Berthish Thayer,	Rockland—ransomed.
Ship John A. Parks,	Hallowell.
Ship Punjaub,	Boston—ransomed.
Merrimac Star,	Boston—ransomed.
Schooner Kingfisher,	New Bedford.
Ship Nora,	Boston.
Ship Charles Hill,	Boston.
Ship Louisa Hatch,	Rockland.
Brigantine Kate Cory,	Westport.
Bark Lafayette,	New Bedford.
Bark Nye,	New Bedford.
Ship D. Trias Prince,	New York.
Bark Union Jack,	New York.
Ship Sea Lark,	New York.
Ship Gilderseeve,	New York.
Bark Justiana,	Baltimore—ransomed.
Ship Jabez Snow,	Buck-port.
Bark Starr Mac,	Boston.
Ship Tallman,	New York.
Bark Conrad,	Philadelphia.
Ship Anna F. Schmidt,	Boston.
Ship Express,	Portsmouth.
Bark Sea Bird,	Boston.

This record brings the Alabama's career up to her arrival at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, in September, 1863. There is no complete record yet of her subsequent proceedings. She sailed for the East Indies, and in the Straits of Malacca, near Singapore, she burned two ships. Off the coast of Sumatra, India, she burned the bark Texan Star, from Moulmein for Singapore, sweeping around Cape Comorin, and up the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal, she burned the ship Emma Jane, of New York, and landed her crew near Ojoora, in the southern part of India. Her next appearance was at Cape of Good Hope in March last, from whence she cruised about until she entered Cherbourg, early in the month of June, having previously burned two more American ships—the Rockingham and Tycoon. These were her last depredations.

Sketch of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge is a third rate screw steamer, of eight guns and 1,031 tons measurement, and of the following dimensions:—Length, 210 feet; beam 34 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet. She was built at the Portsmouth, N. H. Navy Yard in 1862. Her engines and boilers were built by Woodruff & Beach, at Hartford, Conn. She belongs to a class of vessels represented by the Ticonderoga, Lackawanna, Wachusett and others. She has no remarkable rate of speed, and possibly can make ten knots under full steam when in good order. She is bark rigged and looks like a man of war like. She has been employed on special service in the western Atlantic, and on the coasts of England and France since she was put in commission, and has had no opportunity for repairs, not having been permitted to enter any foreign port to remain over twenty four hours.

The English papers are making a fuss about her being iron-clad. The facts are simply these. In order to protect her boilers and machinery from shot and shell, her spare chain cables were triced up and secured on her sides abreast of that portion of the vessel which was exposed to vital damage, so that when a shot struck there it would have to pass through the chain armor and the coal in the bunkers before it could reach her vitals. This is not an uncommon occurrance in our vessels-of-war. How do we know but that the Alabama was protected in the same way, and perhaps better, and that the American guns threw their shot through the British iron as easily as it did through the British oak. At any rate Captain Winslow showed his good sense by placing that protection there, and if he had not, with all the experience before him, he would have been justly censured.

The engagement which has terminated so successfully to our flag and pennant is probably the most remarkable on record, the vessels being so well matched, and it proves the great superiority of American naval officers, seamen, ships and guns over those of England, who has so long boastingly asserted that she "ruled the waves." If Captain Semmes comes out in August with another British pirate ship he may rest assured he will find more than his equal in an honest Yankee man of war.

The Washington Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

Captain Winslow will undoubtedly be recommended for promotion to the rank of commodore, his commission to date from the day on which he destroyed the Alabama, but the confirmation of the Senate is necessary to give it effect to the appointment.

Gentlemen of Providence assume that, beyond the act of humanity in rescuing Semmes from drowning, the course of the Deerhound was in contravention of the law of nations, which, they say, will justify a demand for his rendition.

THE PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.

REPLY OF MAJOR GENERAL SAM. JONES TO MAJOR GENERAL FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, June 22, 1864.

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th, in reply to mine of the 12th instant, has been received:

As we have both been recently assigned to our respective commands, it may be well that we should understand correctly the circumstances under which the fire on this city was commenced and has been continued. You, I think, seem to be under some misapprehension in regard to the matter.

First, you inaccurately assume that before opening fire on this city Major General Gillmore, in accordance with the usages of civilized warfare, notified General Beauregard of his intention, in order "that non-combatants might be removed, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

Secondly, you evidently misstate the object of the bombardment.

I. On the 21st of August last a letter, without signature was sent from Major General Gillmore's headquarters to General Beauregard informing him that unless certain extraordinary conditions were complied with, or if no reply thereto was received within "*four (4) hours*" after the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Charleston, fire would be opened on the city from batteries already established—Gen. Beauregard received that letter after eleven (11) o'clock at night, and two (2) hours later, when the City was in profound repose, Maj Gen. Gillmore opened fire on it, and threw a number of the most destructive projectiles ever before used, amidst the sleeping and unarmed population. If Maj. Gen. Gillmore only desired to go through the barren form of giving notice of his intention, without allowing the non combatants time to withdraw, he would have accomplished that useless end, if in his haste and eagerness to begin his wicked work he had not forgotten to sign so important a letter.

The time allowed was four (4) hours from the delivery of the letter at Battery Wagner, for transmission to Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters, five miles distant. Maj Gen Gillmore knew very well that, in the ordinary course of transmission, all the time allowed would elapse before he could receive a reply to his demand, and he knew quite as well that it was impossible in the brief space of time allowed, to remove the non combatants of a large and populous city. It is clear, therefore, that due time was not allowed and that the object of the notification was not "*that non combatants might be removed.*"

II. You say: "Many months since Major General Gillmore U. S. A., notified General Beauregard (then commanding at Charleston) that the city would be bombarded. This notice was given *that non combatants might be removed*, and thus women and children be spared from harm."

* * * *

"That city is a depot for military supplies. It contains not merely arsenals, but also factories and factories for the manufacture of munitions of war. In its shipyards several armed iron-clads have been already completed, while others are still upon the stocks in course of construction. Its wharves and the banks of the rivers on both sides of the city are lined with batteries. To destroy these means of continuing the war is, therefore, our object and duty."

Major General Gillmore says, in his letter of the 21st of August last to General Beauregard: "I have the honor to demand of you the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter by the Confederate forces. The present condition of Fort Sumter, and the rapid and progressive destruction which it is undergoing from my batteries, seem to render its complete demolition within a few hours a matter of certainty.—All my heaviest guns have not yet opened.

"Should you refuse compliance with this demand, or should I receive no reply thereto within four hours after it is delivered into the hands of your subordinate at Fort Wagner for transmission, I shall open fire on the City of Charleston from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of the heart of the city."

He proposed to fire on the city of Charleston to enforce the surrender of Morris Island and Fort Sumter. His language admits of no doubt. The price of refusal to comply with his demands was the threatened destruction of the City of Charleston, for he resorts to no such pretext as that he would destroy batteries, shipyards, iron-clads, arsenals, foundries and depots of supplies. He says: "I shall open fire on the *City of Charleston* from batteries already established within easy and effective (range) of *the heart of the city*," where lay the sleeping women and children, the anticipated victims of his wicked purpose.

The object of the fire, according to Maj. General Gillmore, was to enforce the surrender of an important fort, which he could not reduce, for after withstanding for nearly a year the most formidable bombardment from land and naval batteries ever before directed on one fort, the Confederate flag still flies over Fort Sumter. Failing in that, his next object was to destroy the city to its very *heart*, or to make it uninhabitable by non-combatants.

Independently of the declaration of Major General Gillmore that his purpose was to reach "*the heart of the city*," the manner in which the fire has been directed from the commencement shows beyond doubt that its object was the destruction of the city itself and every part of it, and not as you assume, to destroy certain military and naval works in, and immediately around it. For if the works you mention have been the marks the fire has been so singularly wild and inaccurate, that no one who has ever witnessed it would suspect its object.

The shells have been thrown at random, at any and all hours, day and night, falling promiscuously in the heart of the city at points remote from each other, and from the works you mention. Many, I believe the greater number of them, have been thrown in the night, when it was impossible to see the object fired at. They have not fallen in or been concentrated for any time upon any particular locality, as would have been the case, if directed on a particular fixed object for night firing, but they have searched the city in every direction, indicating no purpose or expectation, on the part of those directing the fire of accomplishing any military result, but rather design of destroying private property, and killing some persons, no matter whom, most probably women and children quietly sleeping in their accustomed beds. A few weeks since, between 1 and 2 o'clock at night, one of your shells passed within a foot of the bed occupied by a man and his wife. They were of the class whom your people denominate "*American citizens of African descent*," and were more than half a mile from the nearest naval or military work.—Again, your fire has been so slow that almost any damage, save the chance explosion of a magazine, that you could reasonably expect one shot to effect, could ordinarily be repaired before the next shot could be fired. The object of your shelling will hereafter be judged of by its effect. It has never suspected for an instant, the labor on or in any military or naval work, factory, foundry, arsenal, or depot of supplies. It has never killed or wounded, so far as I can learn, a soldier or laborer engaged therein. But it has damaged a number of private houses in the heart of the city, and killed and wounded some non-combatants. Indeed, it seems that, with the exception of an old man, an octogenarian, killed while quietly sitting by his fire at night, the only persons killed have been women and children. You know perfectly well that a fire, such as I have described, could not have had for its object the destruction of certain specified, fixed military and naval works. But there are other peculiarities about the firing that preclude the supposition that its object was what you allege.

Having failed to frighten the Confederate Commander into compliance with his unreasonable demands, Major General Gillmore threw a few more shells (27 in all) into the city for no conceivable object than to frighten away and kill a few non-combatants, to show how far he could throw his projectiles, and gratify a spirit of malice, and then ceased. From the 24th of August to the 27th of October, not a shot or shell was thrown into the city. He, doubtless, supposed that by that time the non combatants whom he imagined had been frightened away, had returned to the city. For he knew very well that the mass of the non-combatant population of a large city situated as Charleston, would not, and could not abandon their homes permanently and become homeless wanderers. He knew that the climate of the country immediately around Charleston was considered deadly, at that season of the year, to white persons, and that if any poor people, unable to procure residence in the sparsely settled interior, had fled on the beginning of the fire to the immediately surrounding country to escape his shells, they would naturally, after so long an intermission of fire, return to the city to escape the malaria more deadly than his projectiles.

On the 27th of October, after an interval of more than two months, without a word of warning, he again opened fire, and threw a few shells into the city—just enough to frighten, irritate and kill a few non-combatants, but not enough to produce any military result—and then ceased firing for three weeks.

On the 17th of November he again opened, and continued a very slow fire. It was apparent that the fire was especially directed at churches during the hours for public worship. Christmas Day, 1863—the anniversary of the advent of the Prince of Peace, when the angels proclaimed peace on earth and good will to men, a day of general thanksgiving and rejoicing—was ushered in by Maj. Gen. Gillmore with a fire more than twofold heavier and more continuous than usual.

These facts, aside from the express declaration of Maj Gen. Gillmore, show conclusively that the object of the fire was not, and has not been what you allege, and they show beside what it has been conducted in a spirit of mere malice and cruelty.

If, therefore, your object in ordering or permitting the fire is the destruction of the works your mention, it is very manifest that your subordinates who immediately direct it, are actuated by no such purpose.

By your long residence in and near this city, you especially have accurate knowledge of the localities of the works in question, and if, after you receive this letter, your fire is directed as it has been heretofore, I shall be confirmed in the belief that your object is not what you assert it to be, but simply the destruction of private property and the lives of non combatants.

This city is not and never has been during this war *besieged* in any correct acceptation of that term. It is partially blockaded on the water front. In all other respects it is as open as it ever was. Persons pass in and out of it at pleasure, and the inhabitants, a large majority of whom have never left the city, pursue their accustomed avocations. And here I may notice an extraordinary statement that I have read—that women and children in person expose to your fire, only to say that no control whatever has been exercised over them, and I cannot suppose that you really believed the mass of the non-combatant population of Charleston had abandoned the city. Your only land batteries are under the guns of your war vessels. The nearest one is about five miles distant, and fires over our intermediate batteries into the city, from which your fire has never been returned. These batteries, you know, must be taken, silenced or turned, before you can hope to occupy and possess the site of this city and its harbor.—The fire has been such as, you very well know, could not lessen by one tithe the duration of this war, or produce any material military result.

Under the foregoing statement of facts, I cannot but regard the destructive fire on this city, which you direct only by the name of *bombardment*, from its commencement to this hour, as an inhuman, unchristian, unjustifiable, and indefensible by any law, human or divine.

To this city, thus circumstanced, the prisoners of war referred to in my letter of the 13th, have been sent for safe keeping. You assert this to be a case of inexcusable cruelty, unknown to honorable warfare. If it were so it would ill become any officer of my Government to raise the question. For it would fall so immeasurably short of the innumerable crimes perpetrated by your armies, with the approval and sanction of your Government, that in comparison with them it would seem like the tenderest care that a mother could bestow upon a child. Your Government has retained at the head of one of its armies a General who could conduct in this war has acquired for him such notorious infamy that his name is a by-word and a reproach in every land where the events of the war are known; and at the head of another of its armies a General who publishes to the world and his own troops his officers that for the loyal people of the Southern Confederacy "death is mercy, the quick or the dead the speed of the better." that "Sherman and the rebellious saints of heaven were allowed a continuance of existence in hell merely to swell their just punishment," and that "to such as would rebel against the Government so mild and just as ours was in peace, no punishment equal would not be unjust." The officers of such a Government are precluded from raising any question as to the observance or non observance of the rules of honorable warfare.

But it is not true that the prisoners of war now in this city are treated with any cruelty. They are in a large city, not besieged, but partially blockaded by land and naval batteries from five to ten miles distant. They are provided with commodious and comfortable quarters, remote from all military and naval works, or any other object on which you may legitimately fire, and they are treated with all the consideration due to prisoners of war. They are surrounded by citizens of all classes and conditions, and it cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty to place them in the immediate vicinity of the houses occupied by our wives and children. I desire, and am so directed, that they be treated with all the consideration and kindness due their rank and condition, and I will greatly deplore any necessity you may force on me, to direct any change in that course of treatment.

You regard that treatment as justifying you in asking your Government to place in your custody an equal number of prisoners of like grades to be kept by you in positions exposed to the fire of my guns. We direct our fire only on your batteries, shipping and troops. If you will direct your guns only on the works that you distinctly specify as the objects of your fire, or on any object on which an honorable foe may legitimately fire, the prisoners of war, and their neighbors, the non-combatants, women and children, among whom they live, will be in no danger whatever from the effects of your shot.

If the U. S. officers, prisoners of war, shall be placed by you as you indicate, I have to ask that you will as promptly and minutely as I have done, inform me where and where they are placed and how treated.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
SAM JONES,
Major General Commanding.

To Major General J. G. Foster, Commanding Department of the South, Hilton Head.

Northern Politics—The Return of Mr. Vallandingham.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held recently in Bergen county, New York, to denounce the usurpations of Lincoln and to rejoice over the return of the exile, Vallandingham. While the committee on resolutions were out the meeting was addressed by Hon. John Van Lion, of New York City, whose hardest hits at the usurper of the White House were loudly cheered. At the conclusion of his address the following resolutions were reported:

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to intimidate the American people and suppress all criticism upon the acts of his Administration, did kidnap and banish by brute force, and in violation of all law and justice, Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, of Ohio; and

WHEREAS, Mr Vallandingham in defiance of the illegal and arbitrary edict of the tyrant Lincoln has returned to his home and friends and publicly claim the protection of his laws at the hands of his fellow citizens; and

WHEREAS, Abraham Lincoln, relying upon the force, fraud, corruption, and ballot-box stuffing, which he has constantly practiced since he has been in office, has, with unexampled treachery, called together his horde of office holders and announced his determination to re-elect himself: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we hail with commingled pleasure the return of the illustrious C. L. Vallandingham to his native state and we hereby express our admiration of the fearless manner in which he holds the attitude which he fights in both of the unchristian, unconstitutional and unwarrantable usurpations of which we have been the victims.

Resolved, That the kidnapping and abduction of Mr. Vallandingham was an act of unexampled and unmitigated villainy, which has covered its author and all who tolerate or abet it with everlasting infamy, and now that the wicked motive which prompted it is understood the people hereby evince to the triumph of the satanic exterminator the cowardly tyrant.

Resolved, That the pusillanimous conduct of Abraham Lincoln and his pretended position as a candidate, forces him to step forward for a new lease of power, makes it the imperative duty of the American people to grant their request with the instantaneous response and unanimous voice, that he, Mr. Vallandingham and other citizens shall be made the victims of arbitrary power for a single moment prior to the present Presidential contest.

Another resolution demands "the right of free discussion and a pure ballot box; the right to unmask the reeking crimes of an infamous Administration, and to oust it from power by a fair verdict of the same people at the ballot box." The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by a loud applause, and they were unanimously adopted.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT AT THE NORTH.

Among the letters written to the late Peace Democratic General Committee of New York is one from which we make the following extracts:

When the secession of the Southern States began, the question of peace or war as a means of restoring the country to its original unity caused, I regret to say, a diversity of opinion even in the Democratic party; but if, after upwards of three years of ineffectual carnage and ruinous expenditure, backed up by the whole power and strength of the Government, there is still to be found a man advocating a vigorous prosecution of the war, certainly his true position is outside of the Democratic party, among the real enemies of the country. I believed, and publicly so expressed myself, when, by refusing all propositions for honorable compromise, we proclaimed war, that it would only result in the dissolution of the Union; and instead of subsequent events demonstrating the contrary, they have, I am sorry to say, only ended to verify the truth of my impression.

The time has arrived, therefore, when all men should repudiate the selfish schemes and corrupt combinations of party leaders, and firmly adhere to their true principles. For one I am unwilling longer to sacrifice the best interests of the country upon the altar of a partisan policy. If success is to be attained only through a sacrifice of principle, I am content to remain in an honorable minority. I will not support any man at the approaching Presidential election who is not unequivocally in favor of exhausting all honorable means in the peaceable suppression of the rebellion before proceeding further in the prosecution of the war. No war, and especially civil war, was ever justifiable or successful that was not based upon an entire failure of all honorable means to adjust peaceably the matters in controversy between the contending parties.

In conclusion, the writer says that "much of the power and strength of the Southern Confederacy are derived from the fact that every proposition for a peaceable adjustment of our difficulties has emanated from the South. The same fact on the side of the North would be worth to us now an army of men."

At a recent Democratic meeting in Brooklyn, one of the speakers charged that a bargain had been struck at Washington by which Gen. Grant was to receive the brightest military honors the nation could bestow on him and for which he consented not to stand in the way of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln, who was to enjoy the benefit of the military greatness of the former.—The speaker was enthusiastic in his praise of McClellan, saying the he "was bound to award him the merit of being the great st living military hero and genius."—In conclusion he urged union and harmony, concert of action, and said:

The question was resolving itself into the most important one with which we are to deal. The war had come up to our doors and invaded our fireside. It had robbed the land of the flower of its young men, and filled every home with mourning and sorrow. Upon our household gods were hung the emblems of a nation's folly. The symbol of American constitutional free government had suffered the vilest insult from nations that, in times of peace, would not have dared to give. The financial aspect of the question was truly alarming and had begun to excite the fears of the most sanguine friends of the Administration. Every article of food and home consumption are more than double in price, and yet the end had not come. We could only turn to the Constitution in a time like the present for our guidance. The overthrow of the Lincoln dynasty was necessary to a complete restoration of the country to its former normal condition of peace, power and grandeur.

The New York News, in an editorial on the postponement of the Chicago Convention, says:

We do not disguise our convictions that the postponement will serve to give prominence and weight to the peace elements at the Convention. Every hour of hesitation furnishes an argument against the war. The current of events, sweeping along in its channel of blood and fire, washes away the foundations upon which the War party have built their theories. Every one can discern that a revulsion of sentiment in favor of the peace movement has occurred, among those who for many months supported the war policy, within the past few months; but not many yet realize how rapid and how great the change has been. There have been few opportunities of late for the public expression of opinion by the masses, but the more diligent searchers of the public mind have had enough to assist them which way the drifting tide. Among other grateful signs of the return of reason, we note that many prominent citizens, heretofore classed among the War Democrats, have renounced their faith in the efficiency of the strife to restore a united friendship.

No Cause for Despondency.

The Washington Chronicle of the 23d, edited by the notorious Forney, has the following leading editorial:

There is a lull in the war news, and, reversing the old maxim that "no news is good news," a great many over people are wearing long faces. The city is filled with rumors—some, too, of the wildest and most improbable character, yet they interfere with the diligent discharge of the ordinary duties of life. We like not this facility of accepting bad news. It is as unmanly as undue elation over reported successes. We need something more of the old Roman temper that grimly welcomed a triumph and all its darkest hour never despaired of the Republic. There is no thing in the aspect of military affairs that should give the slightest discouragement to those who stand by the Union. Grant crossed the James with unsurpassed celerity and precision of movement. He assailed the outer entrenchments of Petersburg and took them. He made an attack on the second line, and carried it also. On Saturday his army made three successive attempts on the inner line, and was repulsed with heavy loss. He may have to take it by gradual approaches and regular siege.

There should be nothing in that to discourage any right-thinking patriot, for he knew beforehand that, whenever Lee's army is intrenched, it can only be expelled by slow work, or compelling a change of position. He may now move towards Fort Darling and try that, and seek to get up James river in co-operation with the gunboats. He may venture a flank movement, and force the enemy to change his front. But there is nothing in the present position to give the slightest uneasiness, save to those who anticipated a triumphal advance into Richmond, or are appalled at the sad sacrifices which desperate contests necessarily entail on well matched antagonists. Grant is full of resources and his men are full of pluck. He has never yet been unequal to the emergency, and they are prompt to execute the will of a skilful leader.

So in the further South. Sherman, as a commanding military genius, has no superior in the ranks of either army. He has always exhibited the highest qualities of the great commander, and his present campaign has been marked by audacity, skill and superhuman energy. He has an able antagonist, who, after being repeatedly driven to retreat, is making his final stand, perhaps, in the hill country, beyond which is comparative plain, that offers few chances for defence. Naturally enough, it will be desperately maintained and days may elapse before we can record a further success.

In Western Virginia, Hunter has brilliantly executed his orders in destroying sweepingly the enemy's communications, and at the last advices was threatening their great depot at Lynchburg. It is barely possible that Lee may detach a sufficient force to inflict on him a severe disaster. But we suspect that the great Virginian has his hands full, and it is foolish to anticipate misfortune, but wish to prepare for it. There is nothing, therefore, in the present condition of warlike movements to justify the slightest despondency, or to withhold from all patriotic men any ground for the indulgence of forebodings, or paying any heed to the fears of the timid or the croakings of the discontented, or the prophetic warnings of those whose hearts are not on the side of their country.

[We know from the hour of the fight that the enemy was terribly slaughtered in the fights around Petersburg, but we had no idea that the slaughter was really so appalling as the above article plainly admits.]

TO THE VOTERS OF SURRY COUNTY.

At the solicitation of many friends I announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Surry in the next House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, and respectfully solicit the suffrages of the voters of said county. If elected I pledge my best efforts to attend to the duties of the responsible position to the best of my ability.

J. C. WRIGHT,
Co. I

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

From Richmond.

A gentleman just arrived from Richmond has favoured us with Richmond papers of the 5th instant. We make elsewhere such extracts of Northern and other news as appears to be interesting.

The gentleman who gave us the papers says that our troops never were in better spirits or more confident of the result of the campaign. GRANT has considerably contracted his lines around Petersburg, having drawn in his left wing. Whether this is to be attributed to depletion by casualties in battle and disabilities by sickness, or to the necessity of sending off troops to other points, or to all of these causes combined, it is difficult to say. All the causes assigned have no doubt their part in the affair. GRANT certainly has lost very heavily since crossing to the Southside of the James, and has seen his idea of isolating Richmond and compelling LEE to evacuate Virginia fade away like a dream. The Virginia Central road is in full operation, the magnificent Valley of Virginia, the great grain region of the State is in our hands, and Richmond and the army is assured of its supply of breadstuffs from that quarter, and can laugh at raids on the Weldon or the Danville road. So much good at least has been effected by EARLY's movement in cleaning out HUNTER and his reprobates. EARLY may also find a good many necessary things in Pennsylvania, should he deem it expedient to go after them. Whether he will so deem it, remains to be seen.

HAMPTON's cavalry captured at least eighteen hundred prisoners from WILSON's raiders and 17 pieces of artillery, and prisoners are still coming in in squads.—The Yankee raiders on this side are badly used up.

Trains run on the Petersburg and Weldon Road as far as Reams' depot, within ten miles of Petersburg.—They will run through in a day or two.

At first it was thought that the Richmond and Danville Road would not be ready for business before the first of next month, but it is now thought that with the force which has since been put upon it it can be made to operate in ten days.

It is reported by prisoners recently captured from the Yankees near Petersburg, that GRANT's army has been re-enforced by the 19th army corps, the corps of Gen. A. J. SMITH from the trans-Mississippi Department, the same which, according to Yankee accounts saved BANKS from utter destruction by its timely arrival on the battle-field of Pleasant Hill, on the 8th of April last. It is now said, by these Yankee prisoners, to number thirty thousand men. If it does, it must consist of all the remnants of LINCOLN's trans-Mississippi forces, and then it is hard pushed. No doubt some re-enforcements have reached GRANT at the expense of other departments.

Richmond papers of the 6th received yesterday afternoon, bring nothing additional in military movements. The New York Herald of the 2nd reports great excitement in the gold market. On the 1st, Gold opened at 247, and went up during the forenoon to 265. The Herald attributes this solely to the resignation of Mr. CHASE, and says:

"Late yesterday afternoon that Senator William Pitt Fessenden had been nominated Secretary of the Treasury, and that his nomination had been confirmed by the Senate; and that Congress had repealed the gold bill, bringing it down to two hundred and twenty five. The gold bill forbade the sale of gold unless the party selling it had it actually in hand."

This reduction to two-twenty five is wholly fictitious. Another week will place it above three hundred.

A Peace Party at the North.

All accounts recently received from the North indicate that the friends of peace will control the Democratic Convention to meet in Chicago about the close of next month. Much, of course, will depend upon the result of military movements now in progress, but events at present point to the adoption of a policy which will make a direct issue with LINCOLN's policy of war and subjugation. For the first time since the commencement of the war, the adoption of such a policy by any party at the North has become a possibility. The coming on of the financial crisis at the North, with the failure of GRANT and SHERMAN, will make that policy triumphant.

THE alarm of fire yesterday morning about 9 1-2 o'clock, was caused by the burning of some 77 bales of cotton on the wharf of Mr. A. OLDHAM, at the foot of Walnut street. The cotton was consigned to Messrs. HARRISS & HOWELL, and had been landed on the wharf only on the previous evening. The wharf was only slightly damaged. The loss of cotton will amount to about $50,000. The fire no doubt originated from a spark from a steamer which passed a few moments previous. As we learn that the wharf next north was set on fire by a spark from the same steamer, but was discovered and put out before any damage was done.

THEATRE.—The performances to-night are for the benefit of Messrs. H. WESTON and B. J. LEWIS. The pieces presented are Jack Sheppard, the Magic Chamber, Singing by Miss CRYSTAL, and a Comic Duett, by the inimitable BILL MILLER, who has not been heard for some time, and HARRY WESTON, whom we have never heard sing. Upon the whole, a good bill, brought out, as the bills say, "with the whole strength of the company." The beneficiaries are both Wilmington boys, and we know would like to have a *good* benefit, and we don't see why they should not have one. It would "do them proud;" and we know that they would appreciate it highly. Therefore do we say to those thinking about going—"go to it."

Yankee Deserters.

We learn that some forty-two deserters from GRANT's army arrived here last night under guard from Petersburg.

We have a word to say about these people who come as deserters from the LINCOLN army, and are employed on any of our works, public or private, and we shall say it briefly:—To the best of our knowledge and belief, experience and observation, they would be more properly designated as Yankee emissaries, sowing the seeds of discontent and dissatisfaction among our own people, availing themselves of every opportunity to corrupt our negroes, and sooner or later contriving to get off again to the enemy with all the information they may have been able to glean.

The policy of employing them at our railroads or other works does not appear to us to be at all a doubtful one. We, at least, have no doubts at all upon the subject. We regard it as not only dangerous, but certainly and positively injurious. We have no hesitation in saying that the policy is a wrong one, and ought to be discontinued.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have been informed that the forty-two Lincolnites brought here today are not deserters, but prisoners captured on the line of the Petersburg and Weldon Road, and that they are about the hardest and most motley human crowd that can well be imagined. This, however, does not detract in any way from the truth of our remarks about the employment of deserters or allowing them to circulate at large in any of our communities. We repeat, they must be regarded and ought to be treated as emissaries, ultimately to become spies.

THE Richmond and Danville Road is to be repaired, and, where destroyed, to be relaid with iron taken from the road between Charlotte and Statesville.

"R. J. BOWLES, Maj. and Q. M., C. S. A.," calls for sixty-five negroes from Mecklenburg County to tear up the rails on the above road and load the trains. The Statesville road is laid with T rails.

The Situation.

The enemy evidently depends upon the cutting of our communications and the interception of our supplies, to do his work at Richmond and compel LEE's army to evacuate Virginia and leave the present capital of the Confederacy in their hands. The raiders *have* done some damage, but they have come to grief—a swift vengeance has been meted out to them, and their attempts hereafter will be more feeble and less audacious.

No great or decisive movement would seem to have taken place. The enemy still confronts us on all his lines on this side of the James River, although a portion of his force is said to have been sent off, probably for the defence of Washington. Some days ago, information was received from Matthews county, which forms the point of the peninsula between the York River and the Rappahannock, and stretches out into the Chesapeake Bay, that the Bay opposite was filled with Yankee transports, crowded with troops. These were probably BURNSIDE's forces despatched for the defence of Washington. The precise position of EARLY, as well as the number of troops he has with him, is not publicly stated, even if it is known. Passengers have brought reports that he had crossed the Potomac—other reports say that he had captured Harper's Ferry. All these reports are to be taken simply *as* reports. We doubt if he is known to have advanced farther than Martinsburg, if so far. What his intentions may be no one outside of official circles can say. We doubt if his own officers or men are apprized. It is to be hoped that his movement may answer the purposes for which it was intended.

The news received so far from Georgia confirms our belief expressed some days ago, that the line of advance on the Railroad North of Atlanta is *not* the strategic object of the campaign in Georgia, but that the line of the Chattahoochie river *is*. It is with a view to obtaining possession of that line that the enemy has been operating in front of Marietta, and it is with a view to its defence that JOHNSTON has fallen back. If Atlanta is to be held, the battle for its defence must soon come off. If it is not to be held, the movements soon to be made will develope the intentions and programme of the military authorities as well as the commanding General.

The enemy about Charleston is active, but we question if any substantial results in their favor can be obtained with their present force.

The Yankees have made another raid into Mississippi and occupied Jackson. This is but a raid, and can really effect nothing to influence the general result, but it adds to the sufferings of the already afflicted people of Mississippi.

The financial crisis which has so long been impending at the North is now more imminent than ever; still it may be staved off for some time, but not long we think. Matters have passed beyond the control even of that artful juggler, CHASE, and he has resigned in despair. Opposition to the war is assuming form and pressure, and Confederate success is only needed to give it overwhelming force.

Since the publication of the revelations in regard to a secret treasonable order said to exist in this State—an order of northern origin, we have heard enough to convince us that it is not only *said* to exist, but that it *does* exist. We are bad at hunting up details or identifying persons, but apart from what we have seen in print, we have seen and heard enough to convince us that not only does such a thing exist, but that it has penetrated to this section of the State, and for ought we know has its members and initiators even in our midst. At any rate, it might be as well for the people and the public authorities to be on their guard. We do not care whose election this thing may incidentally be intended to subserve, its principles are treasonable and its oaths criminal. Any intelligent man who may have been so unfortunate as to have been drawn into it, need only to use his common sense and common honesty, and he will be convinced of the fact that it is not right, and that while in it, he is not in the right place.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Thursday morning Coroner R. J. JONES held an Inquest over the body of JACOB BLUMENTHAL, who had been killed during the night preceding.

After viewing the body and examining testimony the jury returned a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by accidental shooting by a gun in the hands of W. A. MILLS."

The circumstances appeared to be that the affair happened about two o'clock yesterday morning, near Camp Lamb, which is in the North Eastern portion of the Town, near the Railroad. The deceased was one of a military patrol under the command of Lieut. WILLIAMS, officer of the day, and with another guard had been placed in charge of a prisoner who had been taken. The two men in charge of the prisoner were in rear of the rest of the guard. After proceeding some distance, it would seem that the prisoner started to run—was halted by the sentinels in charge and fired at but not hit. Deceased would appear to have started in pursuit,—was mistaken for the flying prisoner, fired at and shot. The shot was such as to be certainly fatal.

The deceased was a member of the home-guard, detailed for duty with the military patrol. He was a quiet, inoffensive citizen, well-spoken of by those who knew him, and his sudden death is a severe shock as well as a heavy loss to his afflicted family.

WE knew that all *flesh* had been pronounced to be grass, on the authority of Scripture, but it is only of late days that we have come to the knowledge that all *fish* is also grass. We found this out by going repeatedly of an evening to the Market Dock in search of fish and finding nothing there but *grass*, neatly done up in bundles, each one about as big as a shad.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR, at the time when he had "gone to grass" might have derived great comfort and satisfaction from an evening visit to the dock, and have invested his Confed. profitably in a few bundles of green fodder for his next day's eating. But NEBUCHADNEZZAR's was a peculiar case to which ours is no parallel, and we honestly confess that we cannot consume grass in its raw state, or if at all, in only small quantities, and of the kind known as mint, which, being dressed up with sugar, ice, a little water, a little lemon-peel, a slice of pine apple and an ounce or two of a pale French fluid known as Hennessy's Cordial, is fragrant and refreshing. Some people might place the main stress upon the "fixings" and foolishly imagine that we were referring to a mint julep, but we are only referring to a species of grass, or at least green fodder, known as mint, and good for many purposes. Mint still grows plentifully on the plains of Mesopotamia.

BOILER EXPLOSION.—At 3 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, a very heavy explosion took place at the steam Saw Mill of Messrs. S. & W. H. NORTHROP, which was being used by the Engineer Department on Government work.

Although this was perhaps as heavy if not heavier than any steam explosion that has ever taken place in this vicinity, fortunately, perhaps we ought to say providentially, no one was hurt. What makes this appear almost miraculous is the fact that there was at the time from 25 to 30 men at work in the immediate vicinity, employed as carpenters, saw-mill hands, &c.

The brick work, &c., around the boilers, was, of course, knocked to pieces. We have not been able to ascertain the precise amount of damage.

CLAIMS OF DECEASED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.—Mr. JOHN A. STANLY has been appointed, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, a Commissioner to investigate and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State. He is located at Wilson, N. C.

This much the public can easily learn from Mr. STANLY's advertisement, but in order to facilitate the settlement of claims of this kind, and for the information and guidance of persons engaged in making them out, we have thought it best to give for public information the following copy of the form of affidavit and certificate proper to be used in making out applications.—It might not be amiss for magistrates and other parties who may be called upon to attend to these matters either to preserve this paper or to cut out this form and preserve it:

[FORM.]

NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY. }

On this day of A. D., 186 , personally appeared before the undersigned, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for said County, who maketh oath that late a in Company Capt of the Regiment of North Carolina Troops; and that said deceased left neither And at the same time also personally appeared and made oath that the facts as above set forth are true, and that he is not interested therein.

Sworn to and subscribed before me }
J. P. }

I, the aforesaid , Justice of the Peace, do hereby certify that the above affiant is a truthful and credible citizen of this County.

J. P.

NORTH CAROLINA, } COUNTY. } OFFICE OF THE COUNTY COURT CLERK OF SAID COUNTY.

This is to certify that , before whom the foregoing affidavit was subscribed is an acting Justice of the Peace in and for this County, and that the signature attached to the foregoing affidavit and certificate is in the hand writing of said As witness Clerk of said Court at Office this day of A. D., 186

From Petersburg—The Yankee Raiders, etc.

We condense the following from the Petersburg *Express* of Friday, the 1st inst. It gives the closing scenes of the grand Yankee raid:—

The news from our cavalry is truly cheering. The great raiding expedition has terminated in a terrible disaster to the Yankees; and the arrogant, conceited and supercilious WILSON, who, but one short week ago, assumed all the airs of a peacock, and spoke most contemptuously of the cavalry arm of our service, has had the starch taken completely out of him. He is now a fugitive before our pursuing horsemen, if not already a prisoner in our hands in disguise. Should these lines meet his eyes, let us remind him, "that he that exalteth himself shall be brought low."

The enemy was vigorously attacked Tuesday afternoon about 5 o'clock, by General Hampton, near Sapponi Church, in Dinwiddie, some three miles from Stony Creek Depot. The fight was a hot one; the enemy were soon driven beyond the church in this direction.

Various efforts were made to evade our cavalry, but the Yankee knowledge of the geography of the country was too limited to save him.

General Hampton continued to harrass them the whole of Tuesday night, forcing them back slowly.—At day light Wednesday morning, he turned their left flank, and the retreat soon became a rout.

Wilson's scattered columns now betook themselve to the next most direct route to Grant's Headquarters, which was the road from Dinwiddie Court House to Prince George, and which crosses the railroad a few hundred yards south of Reams' Station.

At Reams' our gallant boys were wide awake and here the enemy encountered the ever vigilent Mahone who was well posted and strongly supported by General Fitz Lee's brigade of cavalry.

General Mahone at first intended to ambuscade the rascals, and would have done so but for the premature firing of an order which allowed the artillery to fire rather prematurely, and thus apprise the retreating hordes of our whereabouts.

General M.'s line of battle was formed with Finnegan's Floridians on the right, and resting on the old Brunswick Stage road, while General Saunders (now commanding Wilcox's old Brigade) occupied the left, and rested on the railroad. Fitz Lee's cavalry was on the right flank.

The fight commenced at daylight, and a prisoner informs us that the enemy's first charge was led by the noted Colonel Spears, who advanced with the remark that "he would ride through those d—d dismounted cavalry, or die in the attempt."

But he didn't do it.

Finally, the enemy took position and commenced fortifying with fence rails, when we sent forward two regiments, the 10th and 14th Alabama, of Saunders' brigade, to flank the raiders. We succeeded in flanking one line of the enemy, and capturing them, but the enemy's second line came up speedily and captured 34 of our men. These were the two Alabama *regiments* reported captured yesterday. There were but 34 men captured, and they were subsequently recaptured.

ANOTHER BOUT.

About 12 o'clock, all things being ready on our side, a general advance was ordered, before which Wilson's invincibles fell back. This was near the residence of Mr. Perkins, on the stage road. Our men continued to press the enemy, however, and he to fall back, until he reached the ford over Rowanty Swamp, about 4 miles from Reams', where the enemy's retreat became a rout. Here our infantry halted, but the cavalry continued to press the invaders, and at last accounts were still driving them.

THE FRUITS.

Our victory was complete, and the fruits are glorious. We captured 35 U. S. wagons, 33 ambulances, filled with Yankee wounded; 11 beautiful Napoleon guns; about 700 negroes, a train of buggies, carriages, etc., stolen from farmers, some mile in length, and a large number of horses.

THE NEGROES.

The poor negro was the most notable feature of this great capture. They comprised every conceivable class of the race, and as the vast throng crowded to the office of Provost Marshal Hawes yesterday afternoon, marching in open and rather promiscuous order, they occupied nearly the whole of Bank street. We noticed among them the old and the young; the robust and the infirm; the quick footed and the halt; the bright mulatto, clad in tawdry finery, and ebo-chin and the "molungeon," dressed in homespun; hundreds of children—some of them little picaninnies, with their solitary garment of shirt—scarcely reaching below their hips, and many at their mother's breast; while others were of such tender years that they had to be carried on the backs of their parents.

Two of the negro women gave birth to infants after their capture, and Gen. Mahone compelled Yankee officers to act as accoucheurs.

The prisoners, to the number of some 400, were brought to Petersburg Thursday. There are twelve commissioned officers. In this number are not included any taken by Gen. Hampton in the fight near Sapponi Church, Tuesday afternoon and night. About 150 of the prisoners are very badly wounded.

These prisoners represent that the fight at Staunton River Bridge was a most gallant one on our part.—They say that they were told that the Bridge was defendended by militia only, but they had not seen better fighting since the war commenced.

It is reported by several of the prisoners that Colonel Spears was wounded in the fight at Reams' on Wednesday; and many are of the opinion that Kautz is in our possession disguised as a private.

THE PLUNDER.

The plunder captured from the raiders embraces silver ware, clothing, buggies, barouches, pleasure carriages, harness, etc. Among other articles is a large lot of ladies' under garments.

Prisoners state they never knew horses so scarce, and say that on the largest plantations not a horse was to be found.

Many of the prisoners state that their rations gave out three days ago, and that they have been living on hard corn and green apples for the past forty-eight hours or more. This is much better fare than they deserve.

LATEST.

Fourteen of the Yankee raiders, among them several officers, came in yesterday from the woods in Dinwiddie, under a flag of truce, and delivered themselve over to our pickets.

There were many reports of heavy firing and much fighting yesterday in the direction of Dinwiddie Court House, but up to twelve o'clock last night, we had failed to ascertain anything authentic.

It is now known that we have killed, wounded and captured at least 2,500 of the enemy, taken 14 pieces of artillery, 2,000 horses, and many ambulances, wagons, etc. The Yankees have destroyed a little rail on two roads, and a depot or two, but they have been made to pay dearly for their whistle.

Our loss is very small from all causes.

FROM THE FRONT.

There was heavy firing on our left, near Jordan's farm, last evening, but we were unable to learn the result last night.

Siege of Charleston—Three Hundred and Sixty-Second Day.

The enemy were still in position on Legare's Farm at our last accounts from James' Island, Tuesday evening. They were reported to have thrown up additional earthworks, and mounted guns bearing on Battery Pringle. The Monitors and gunboats in Stono had also kept up an occasional shelling of our lines. Our batteries have returned the fire, checking the enemy, and, it is believed, doing considerable execution in their ranks.

A number of dead bodies, mostly negroes, were reported in front of Gen. Talliaferro's lines.

On Monday evening the enemy drew up in two lines of battle. Some considerable skirmishing took place, the enemy making three separate advances, which were immediately checked by the shelling from our batteries. There was also a sharp musketry fight, lasting about half an hour, which, with the cannonading, led to the impression that a general engagement was in progress. Some few of our men, belonging to the 32d Georgia regiment, Col. Harrison, and the 1st S. C. Artillery, Col. A. Rhett, were slightly wounded. No names were given.

Tuesday morning the enemy were again drawn up in two lines of battle, and continued so during the day, occasionally throwing out skirmishers to feel our position and ascertain our force. The enemy, it is believed, has a force on the Island of between four and five thousand. It is not necessary for us to state the number of our troops, but will leave that for the Yankees to find out. We feel sure, however, that the enemy, should he attempt any further advance, will pay as well for his foolhardiness as in the affair of Fort Johnson.

Their principal demonstration Tuesday was directed against Battery Pringle. It is believed that their present object is to obtain a foothold on James' Island, and to attempt the capture of some of our outer line of batteries. We have no doubt that the programme of Gen. Foster has been carefully planned, and includes the capture of the city, but as surely believe he is destined to the same disappointment as his predecessors.

The whole Yankee force in the department is reported from good sources to be not over seven thousand. They rely on their fleet to make up the deficiency in the number of troops. It has not heretofore been the case, and is not likely to be so now.

The enemy continue to shell the city. Twenty-six shots have been fired since our last report. Only six were thrown on the fourth instant. The Yankees omitted the national salute from their vessels and batteries Monday.

Another body of Yankees landed on John's Island Tuesday, but it is believed to be only a small force for the purpose of covering some movement elsewhere.

No change of importance in the fleet has been noticed.—*Charleston Courier, 6th inst.*

Siege of Charleston.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

No material change in the position of affairs on James' Island took place Wednesday. Slight skirmishing was kept up on both sides. Very little heavy firing occurred.

Wednesday morning the enemy were disposed of in some force on John's Island, between Legareville and Dr. Townsend's plantation. They threw out their skirmishers about ten o'clock, and were met by the Marion Artillery and a detachment of the 32d Georgia, Colonel Harrison's Regiment. A considerable fight ensued, the enemy taking refuge in Dr. Curtis' residence. The Marion Artillery opened up on them with shot and shell, and drove them from that point towards Legareville. The enemy left two negroes killed and three wounded after them. We did not learn the casualities on our part, but suppose they must have been slight, as the enemy ran as soon as our battery got in position and opened upon them.

I was reported last evening, that they had left the Island, but nothing definite was known.

No unusual movement was observed in the enemy's fleet; the number of vessels inside the bar including four monitors and the number in the Stono with two Monitors, being about the same as previously reported.

Fifty five shells have been thrown at the city since last report. *Charleston Courier 7th inst.*

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, July 5th.

The Position in Georgia.

MONDAY NOON, July 4th.

The army of Tennessee commenced a retrograde movement from the lines of Kennesaw mountain at midnight on Saturday, and by a rapid march retired our right to its present position on the Chattahoochee. Our left fell back slowly before the heavily massed force that Sherman had placed on the Powder Springs and Sand Town roads. Our retracted lines at daylight were in entrenched position about twelve miles north of this city. The enemy evinced no disposition to push rapidly any advantages he gained, by giving battle or pressing us. The usual amount of rapid skirmishing was kept up, and with about the ordinary results. Both armies proceeded to intrench on their chosen lines on Sunday evening. The enemy occupied Marietta early on Sunday morning. We had removed everything of value before the army marched through it. It is reported by parties from the neighborhood of Sweetwater that the factory at that place was burned by the enemy immediately on their occupation. Doubtless, all other establishments of the kind will share the same fate when they are abandoned to the vandalism of the invader.

During the night, heavy cannonading was heard along the left of our lines and apparently on the centre. At an early hour this morning the deep bellowings of heavy artillery explosions awakened our people to a sense of the reality that the Yankees were much nearer to our doors. We presume they were firing a national salute in honor of Independence day.

It may be that they are so thoroughly inflated with the supreme confidence of their invincibility, and that eternal victory is their chosen inheritance, that they may attempt a tremendous movement on our lines today. Our commanders and the army are anxious to have Sherman venture the hazard of battle. The present open fair field presents one of the best localities for general battle that the armies can find.

The heavy cannonading of this morning, it is supposed, was intended to develope our lines. This preceding is always necessary to feel the location of an enemy when a new position has been taken. When it occurs so regular as it did to-day, this object is evident.

Speculation was rife yesterday to establish the reason for our retreat; to-day it is more eagerly agitated—what will we do next? Our street Generals have it that we will be flanked to the Gulf and then to Richmond.

It is with unspeakable regret that we see our fair country given over into the occupation of a foe whose motto is destruction and whose action eradicates every industrial interest in the territory they pass over.

The policy of the campaign is to destroy us effectually. It has been effectively excepted during Sherman's triumphal march. Impoverishment and a dreary waste lies in his rear. He promises devastation in his front. It is difficult to submit to these things without murmuring; but if it is written in the book of fate that we must suffer more, we can but succumb to it, for doubtless all things are rendered by a wise administration of the ways of Providence. The unavoidable necessity is on us to fight until we wring from our enemies terms of peace to which they will be glad to accede. It may be that the entire face of our fair Southern land may be desolated. Its homes may be destroyed; not a vestige of its great mechanical and public interests remain. It may occur that naught but roofless cabins and huts be left us, yet we will defy the insolence of the tyrant and fly against the conqueror. The brutal malignity that our enemy exhibits in destroying everything of value he meets with in his track, should stimulate our people to greater resistance and efforts for revenge. The worm turns on the foot that treads on it. Strategy ends at the Atlanta defences.

Perhaps the flanking game may find no farther objective point, and our enemy will give battle here. We can only wait developments hoping that so mote it be.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Vallandigham's Speech.

MEN OF OHIO: To-day I am again in your midst and upon the soil of my native State. To-day I am once more within the district which for ten years extended to me the highest confidence, and three times honored me as its representative in the Congress of the United States.

I was accused of no crime against the Constitution or laws, and guilty of none. But whenever and wherever thus charged upon due process of law, I am now here ready to answer, before any civil court of competent jurisdiction, to a jury of my countrymen; and meantime, to give bail in any sum which any judge or court, State or Federal may affix; and you, the hundred and eighty-six thousand Democrats of Ohio, I offer as my sureties. Never for one hour have I remained in exile because I recognized any obligation of obedience to the unconstitutional and arbitrary edict. Neither did personal fear ever restrain me. And today I return of my own act and pleasure, because it is my constitutional and legal right to return.

Only by an exertion of an arbitrary power, itself against Constitution and law, and consummated by military force, I was abducted from my home and forced into banishment. The assertion or insinuation of the President, that I was arrested "because laboring with some effect to prevent the raising of troops and to encourage desertions from the army, and was responsible for numerous acts of resistance to the draft and to the arrest of deserters, causing assassination, maiming and murder;" or that at any time, in any way, I had disobeyed or failed to council obedience to lawful authority, or even to the semblance of law, is undoubtedly false. I appeal for the proof in every speech I ever made upon these questions, and to the very record of the Mock Military Commission, by the trial and sentence of which I was outraged. No; the sole offence then laid to my charge was words of criticism of the public policy of the Administration, addressed to an open and public political meeting of my fellow citizens of Ohio, lawfully and peaceably assembled. And today, my only "crime" is that, in the way which they call treason, worship I the Constitution of my fathers. But for now more than one year no public man has been arrested, and no newspaper suppressed within the State, adhering still to the Union, for the expression of political opinion; while hundreds, in public assembly and through the press, have, with a license and violence in which I never indulged, criticised and condemned the acts and policies of the Administration, and denounced the war, maintaining even the propriety and necessity of the recognition of the Southern independence.

Indorsed by nearly two hundred thousand freemen of the Democratic party of my native State, at the late election, and still with the sympathy and support of millions more, I do not mean any longer, to be the only man of that party, who is to be the victim of arbitrary power. If Abraham Lincoln seeks my life, let him so declare; but he shall not restrain me of my personal liberty, except upon "due process of law." The unconstitutional and monstrous "Order Thirty Eight," under which alone, I was arrested thirteen months ago, was defied and spit upon at your State Convention of 1863, by the gallant gentleman who bore the standard as your candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and by every Democratic press and public speaker ever since. It is dead. From the first it was against the Constitution and laws, and without validity; and all proceedings under it were and utterly are null and void, and of no effect. The indignant voice of condemnation long since went forth from the vast majority of the people and press of America, and from all free countries in Europe with entire unanimity. And more recently, too, the "platform" of an earnest, numerous and most formidable convention of the sincere Republicans, and still further, the emphatic letter of acceptance by the candidate of that convention, General John C. Fremont—the first candidate also, of the Republican party for the Presidency eight years ago, upon the rallying cry of free speech, and a free press—give renewed hope that, at last, the reign of arbitrary power is about to be brought to an end in the United States.

It is neither just nor fit, therefore, that the wrongs inflicted under "Order Thirty eight," and the other edicts and acts of such power, should any longer be endured—certainly not by me alone. But every ordinary means of redress has first been exhausted; yet either by the direct agency of the Administration and its subordinates, or because of want of jurisdiction in the civil courts to meet a case which no American ever in former times conceived to be possible here, all have failed.—Counsel applied in my behalf to an unjust judge for a writ of habeas corpus. It was denied; and now the privilege of that writ is suspended by act of Congress and Executive order, in every State. The Democratic Convention of Ohio, one year ago, by a resolution formally presented through a committee of your best and ablest men, in Washington, demanded of the President in behalf of a very large minority of the people, a revocation of the edict of banishment. Pretending that the public safety then required it be refused, saying, at the same time, that it would afford him pleasure to comply as soon as he could by any means be made to believe that the public safety would not suffer by it.

One year has elapsed; yet this hollow pretence is still tacitly asserted, and to day I am here to prove it unfounded in fact. I appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and because Congress had never conferred jurisdiction in behalf of a citizen tried by a tribunal unknown for such purposes to the laws, and expressly forbidden by the constitution, it was powerless to redress the wrong. The time has therefore arrived when it becomes me as a citizen of Ohio and of the United States, to demand, and by my own act to vindicate, the rights, liberties and privileges which I never forfeited, but of which for so many months I have been deprived. Wherefore, men of Ohio, I am again in your midst to day. I owe duties to the State, and am here to discharge them; I have rights as a citizen, and am here to assert them, a wife and child and home, and would enjoy all the pleasures which are implied in those cherished words. But am here for peace and not turbulence; for quiet, not for convulsion; for order and law, not anarchy. Let no man of the Democratic party begin any act of violence or disorder; but let none shrink from any responsibility, however urgent, if forced upon him. Careful of the rights of others, let him see to it that he fully and fearlessly exacts his own. Subject to rightful authority in all things, let him submit to excess or usurpation in nothing. Obedient to constitution and law, let him demand and have the full measure of the protection which law and constitution secure to him.

"Men of Ohio! You have already vindicated your rights to *hear*; it is now my duty to assert my right to *speak*. Wherefore as to the sole offence for which I was arrested, imprisoned and banished—free speech in criticism and condemnation of the Administration—an Administration fitly described in a recent public paper by one of its early supporters, as "marked at home by its disregard of Constitutional rights, by its violations of personal liberty and the liberty of the press; and as its crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, a right especially dear to all free nations abroad"—I repeat it here to day, and will again, and yet again, so long as I live, or the Constitution and our present form of Government shall survive. The words then spoken and the appeal at that time made and now enforced by one year more of taxation and debt and of blood and disaster, in creating the people to change the public servants and their policy, not by force, but peaceably through the ballot box. I now and here reiterate in their utmost extent, and with all their significancy. I repeat them, one and all, in no spirit of challenge or bravado, but as earnest, sober, solumn truth and warning to the people.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Resignation of Secretary Chase—Nomination of Ex-Gov. Tod—Yankee Loan of One Hundred Millions—Gold 249.

We have the following summary of news from the New York "Herald" of the 1st instant:

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY CHASE—THE GOLD MARKET.

The "Herald's" Washington correspondent says:

About mid-day it was ascertained that Secretary Chase, Assistant Secretaries Harrington and Field, Solicitor Jordon, several of the heads of the bureaux, and a number of the chief clerks had all tendered their resignations, but that only the resignation of the Secretary had been accepted.

Within a few minutes after its assembly the Senate went into executive session, to consider the nomination of Gov. Tod, of Ohio, as successor to Mr. Chase. An excited and protracted debate followed—the Senate being unwilling to take the Tod. A recess was ordered without the confirmation of the nomination.

In its financial department the "Herald" says:

"The reported resignation of Secretary Chase created considerable sensation in Wall street yesterday, but monetary matters were not disturbed by the rumor.—The operations in gold yesterday were extremely wild, and no fixed price could be settled upon by regular dealers. It ranged between 240 and 249, but the principal sales were made at 247 to 248. Sterling exchange is quoted at 265 a 267 for currency. The government has negotiated a loan, which report places as high as one hundred millions with German Bankers. The terms have not transpired.

"The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan have ceased entirely, the bonds of 1881 are down to 102, and the five-twenties are selling at par!"

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Herald in its "Situation" article, says:

"There appears to be no later movement of importance in the direction of Petersburg. General Ledie having thrown up a field-work for a siege battery, Tuesday night, which was discovered by the enemy in the morning, and a tremendous fire from three directions was opened upon it. The siege guns—four thirty-two pounders—were to have been mounted Wednesday night.

The number of sick and wounded in the corps hospitals, in front of Petersburg, on Sunday, numbered 6,369, of whom 2,720 belonged to the 2d corps, which was so badly cut up on Wednesday, 22d ult.

LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is Lincoln's reply to the letter informing him of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27th, 1864.

Hon Wm. Dennison and others,
a Committee of the Nat. Union Convention:

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent, for the Presidency of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of Republican government upon the Western continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the government in relation to the action of France in Mexico, as assumed through the State Department, and endorsed by the Convention among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seamen were not forgotten by the convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination, and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself Your obedient servant,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following is from the Herald's Washington dispatch:

The repeal of the commutation clause of the enrollment act is in a muddle again. The Senate will not agree to the House bill, and the House will not agree to the Senate bill. The result is doubtful.

The New York "Herald" of the 30th ult., contains the following paragraphs:

A large body of rebels, said to be under the leadership of General Jubal A. Early, are reported to have reached Winchester. Detachments had pounced upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and torn up ten miles of that great thoroughfare of Yankee travel and transportation.

ALL FAILURES.

The Federal monitors have cost the government seventy millions of dollars. The "Herald" says they are all failures. "The Onondaigna is a great failure," and the "light draft vessels now being built, the greatest failure of all."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry, 17th June, has arrived with two days later news from Europe. The following is a summary:

The privateer Alabama was admitted to full *pratique* in the French port of Cherbourg. She was also permitted to commence a series of very extensive repairs in the imperial dockyard.

Captain Semmes landed the crews of the ships Rockingham and Altycoon, having held them as prisoners since the destruction of the vessels by the Alabama.

Semmes published a letter in the London "Times," occupying two and a half columns of the paper, in which he attempts to justify his action in burning his prizes, asserting that he would take them into port for adjudication but for the operation of the British Order in Council, which prevents him from doing so.

The English Government has issued an order with regard to the reception of belligerent cruiser with prizes in colonial ports. It is directed that if a prize is duly fitted, cut and regularly converted into a war vessel, the clause excluding prizes is not to apply to her.

The Confederate States, represented by President Davis, Mr. Memminger, Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. Seddon, Minister of War, were sued in a French Court by French traders, who owned a cargo of cotton which was burned by the rebels after it had passed to the mercenants. The plaintiffs were defeated with costs.

Notwithstanding the Mexican throne arrangement, it is said that the Emperor of Austria is busily engaged in arming the Quadralateral and plotting against Napoleon, both in Rome and Venice.

The Liverpool cotton market had advanced during the week from ¼ to ¾d, on American descriptions and ¼d on other sorts. Breadstuff quiet.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

In response to solicitations, which it would not be best to disregard, I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature—my opinions, with regard to questions of public policy reflected in my course of action for the past three years. I feel the most profound interest in our struggle for independence and heartily endorse the measures adopted for its accomplishment. I regret that the exigencies of the service will deprive me of the privilege of meeting with you prior to the election, but assure you, if honored with your confidence, my best efforts shall be employed in guarding the interest of my County and State.

Respectfully,
B. BERRY B. HUNT,
Co. D, 3d Reg't N. C. Infantry,
Army Northern Virginia.

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TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the army and among citizens, I announce myself a candidate for sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August next. Being in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years.—I should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grateful for their partiality, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest.

Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.

D. M. ALLEN,
Co. G, 36th N. C. T.

June 2nd 37-9*

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T.,

NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pledges himself to